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New York State Museum

FREDERICK J. H. MERRILL, *Director*

VOL. 6 No. 28

June 1899

PLANTS OF NORTH ELBA

By

CHARLES H. PECK, M. A.

State Botanist

ALBANY

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

1899

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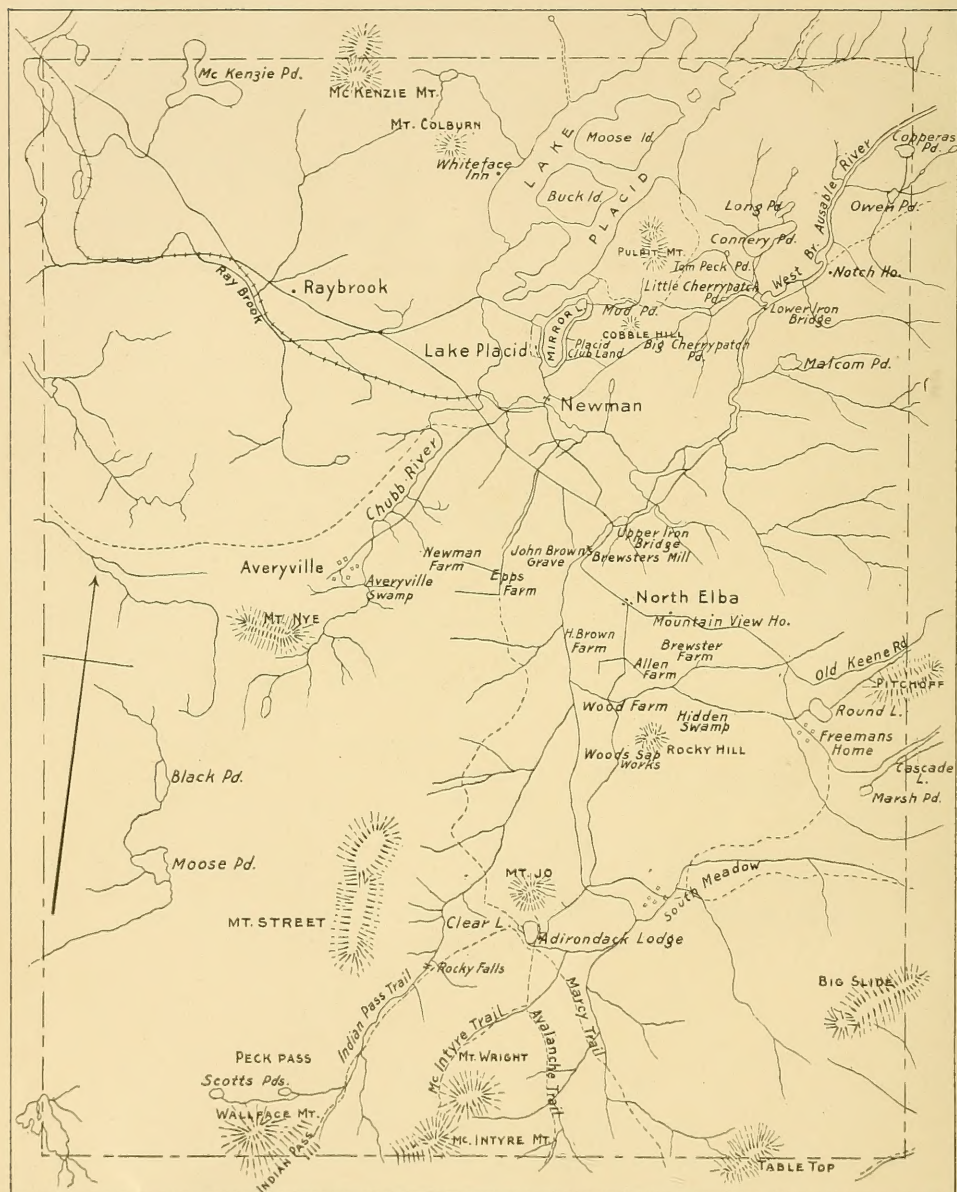
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TOWN OF NORTH ELBA, ESSEX CO. N.Y.

Scale of Miles
 1 1/2 0 1 2 3 4 MILES.

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PLANTS OF NORTH ELBA

The following list of the plants of the town of North Elba has been prepared in response to inquiries for a catalogue of the plants of the Adirondacks. It is designed to show approximately what plants have been found growing in a limited but definite typical area of that region and to serve as an aid to botanists who may desire to study the flora of the town and as a guide to stations where specially rare or interesting species may be found. It may also be made the beginning of a list which shall in time be extended till it shall include the names of the plants of the whole region. This region has, within a few years, come into great prominence and is now attracting much attention by reason of its economic and sanitary importance. Its mineral resources were at one time thought to be great, but these sink into insignificance when compared to the value now placed upon its forests. The state has awakened to an appreciation of the value of these forests and has taken measures looking toward their preservation and utilization. It would make them not only a permanent possession, but contributors to health, wealth and knowledge.

The establishment of the Adirondack park and the institution of a college of forestry are evidences of this. But other plants as well as the trees of the forests can teach us lessons of interest and value if we study them rightly. It is our desire that the following plant list with its notes may be of some aid to those who wish so to study them that they may have a better knowledge of the lessons they teach and of their value as parts of the wooded mountainous region where they grow.

The town of North Elba is in the western part of Essex county north of the center. It is separated from the north line of the county by the narrow northwestern corner town, St Armand. It is situated in one of the most picturesque regions of the Adirondacks and has high mountains on three of its sides. It is about 13.5 miles long and nearly 11 miles wide, containing in round numbers 148 square miles or about 94,700 acres. Its surface is exceedingly diversified by hills, mountains, valleys, plains, fields, forests, lakes and streams. The soil of much of the town is a loam composed largely of sand and gravel which is easily tillable. On the mountains and their steep slopes it is thin and chiefly humus. The ground in the forest is nearly everywhere covered with a carpet of

mosses of various species. Mosses also cover rocks and hang over the wet surfaces of dripping cliffs. Sphagnous or peat mosses abound in bogs, marshes and wet places. They are also often found growing on rocks, wet cliffs and the open summits of high mountains where clouds and rains are so frequent that the necessary conditions are afforded for the growth of these semiaquatic plants.

Mt McIntyre, in the southern part of the town, is the highest mountain. Its altitude is 5112 ft. Mt Marcy, with an altitude of 5344 ft, is the only one of the Adirondack peaks that surpasses it. Mt Wright is next to Mt McIntyre on the northeast and forms a sort of shoulder to it. Mt Wallace on the west is separated from it by the deep and narrow gorge known as Indian pass. Mt Street is north of Mt Wallace and separated from it by Peck pass. Mt Jo is of moderate altitude and is just north of Clear lake. The south end of Pitchoff mountain enters the town on the east between the old road to Keene and the one now used. Pulpit mountain rises abruptly from the east shore of Lake Placid, its perpendicular base at Pulpit rock emerging from the water of the lake. Cobble hill or Altar mountain is southeast of Mud pond. Mt Whiteface lies just beyond the northern boundary of the town. Its rich and varied flora has therefore been excluded.

Lake Placid is the largest of the numerous bodies of water in the town, but its extent is less imposing because of the two large islands, Moose island and Buck island, that occupy its central part and obstruct the view over its surface. It lies in the northern part of the town. Mirror lake is separated from it by the narrow strip of land south of which the village stands. McKenzie pond is near the northwest corner of the town, Connery pond, Long pond and Tom Peck pond are in the northern part east of Lake Placid, Owen pond and Copperas pond are in the northeast corner, Little Cherrypatch and Big Cherrypatch ponds are in the Ausable valley near the lower iron bridge, Round lake and Marsh pond are near Freemans Home in the eastern part of the town and Clear lake is in the southern part at the terminus of the road leading to Adirondack lodge. The head of Cascade lake just enters the town on the east. Scotts ponds are a short distance northwest of Mt Wallace.

Ray brook and its tributaries afford drainage for the northwestern part of the town, the west branch of the Ausable river and its tributaries for nearly all the rest. Chubb river drains Averyville swamp and the contiguous territory. It flows in a northerly direction and uniting with the outlet of Lake Placid near Newman, their combined waters form the chief western tributary of the west branch of the Ausable river. The general direction of this stream through the town is northeasterly. The Ausable valley may be considered for our present purpose to extend

along the river from the confluence of its two principal branches near Wood farm to the point where it leaves the town a short distance north of the Notch house.

A few places are worthy of notice because they are specially interesting to the botanist. They are rich in the variety of their species, or they possess some unusual character or conditions whose influence upon the plants inhabiting them is worthy of careful study or they may be stations for one or more species of rare occurrence.

Averyville is a hamlet about three miles south of Lake Placid. Near it on the east is Averyville swamp. This is the most extensive piece of swamp and marsh land in the town. It is the home of several rare plants which are not known to occur elsewhere in the town. Among these are *Nymphaea hybrida* Pk. *Hippuris vulgaris* L. and *Razoumofskya pusilla* (Pk.) Kuntze. It also affords a fine object lesson for showing the mode of transformation of a shallow lake to a wooded swamp through the intermediate stages of peat bog, cranberry marsh and beaver meadow.

The wooded swamp lying between Wood farm and Freemans Home is interesting because it contains the only known Adirondack station for *Carex altocaulis* (Dew.) Britton. On its borders the white spruce, *Picea Canadensis* (Mill.) B. S. P., occurs as a forest tree. In it also is Hidden swamp, surrounded by woods and difficult to find, once a fruitful field for cranberries, but now too firm and too full of bushes to afford them a congenial home.

The old abandoned road between North Elba and Keene skirts the western base of Pitchoff mountain. Along this road near the east line of the town some interesting plants were found, and on the rocky precipices of the western base of the mountain is the only New York station known to me for the rare but noble arctic lichen, *Nephroma arcticum* (L.) Fr.

About the head of Cascade lake is a station for two or three species not seen in any other part of the town and Marsh pond east of Freemans Home is another interesting botanical locality. In a very dry season its water nearly all disappears and its muddy bottom is then occupied by numerous species of water or mud-loving plants. One of these, *Myriophyllum tenellum* Bigel. is not often found in the Adirondacks.

The region about Scotts ponds, which is northwest of Mt Wallace, is accessible through Peck pass. It contains some small open marshes which may furnish some interesting species. It has not been satisfactorily explored, but it has yielded some specimens of rare mosses. One of these, *Sphagnum Pylaesii* Brid., which usually is found in our state on wet rocks on the open summits of high mountains, was here found growing on soft mud. Another, *Splachnum rubrum* L., has not been found elsewhere in our state.

The top of Mt Wallface is the only known New York station for the spiked wood rush, *Juncooides spicatum* (L.) Kuntze. It is rarely visited by botanists, but it deserves some attention.

Indian pass is one of the most interesting places in the town, not only to the botanist but also to the tourist and the lover of the wildest and grandest scenery. Probably no locality of equal area in the town is inhabited by a greater number of species of mosses and liverworts than this. They cover the vast masses of broken rocks that are here piled together in the utmost confusion, they partly conceal the crevices between them and spring up beneath them in places not occupied too long by the slowly melting accumulations of winter's snow and ice. It is also an excellent place in which to observe the influence of low temperature and limited sunlight in retarding the development of plants not accustomed to such conditions.

The red raspberry, *Rubus strigosus* Mx., the dwarf cornel, *Cornus Canadensis* L. and Labrador tea, *Ledum Groenlandicum* Oeder, which, in other parts of the town, are in blossom in June, were here found in blossom the middle of August. The average altitude of the bottom of the pass is about 2900 ft, but the prevailing low temperature, due in part to the short daily duration of the direct rays of the sun and in part to the presence of deposits of snow and ice under the huge piles of rocks, affords a suitable condition for the maintenance of certain species usually found at a much higher elevation. The bog bilberry, *Vaccinium uliginosum* L., and the fir club moss, *Lycopodium Selago* L., are examples of this kind. The summit of Mt McIntyre is the best locality for high mountain or subalpine species. It and its near neighbor, Mt Wallface, permit us to add to the list several species that occur only in these elevated places. A good trail from Adirondack lodge to the top of Mt McIntyre makes this station easily accessible. By taking an early start the journey can be accomplished in one day, allowing two or three hours for botanizing on the top of the mountain.

There are several interesting localities only a short distance beyond the limits of the town. Had the plants of these places been included the number of species in the list would have been considerably increased. The enthusiastic botanist will not be kept from visiting such places as Mt Whiteface, Eagles eyrie, Wilmington notch, Cascadeville and Avalanche pass because a town line intervenes.

In making this list of the plants of North Elba it has been our purpose to follow the nomenclature of our standard manuals so far as possible, even though they may not in all cases be quite up to date. It is expected that it will be used in connection with these manuals. In the preparation of the list of flowering or seed bearing plants and the ferns and fern allies,

the family grouping and the consecutive arrangement of the last edition of Gray's *Manual* have been adopted, but the names of the species are those of Britton and Brown's *Illustrated flora*. When the name of a species is not the same in both works the name used in the *Manual* is given as a synonym. This will facilitate the use of the list by those who still follow the *Manual*. In this part of the list a synoptical table has been given in those genera which are represented by five or more species. The names and arrangement of the mosses are as far as possible those of the *Manual of North American mosses* by Lesquereux and James. In like manner Underwood's exposition of the liverworts in the last edition of Gray's *Manual* has been followed. The names and arrangement of the lichens are those of Tuckerman's *North American lichens* and Saccardo's *Sylloge fungorum* has chiefly been followed in the list of fungi. The fresh water algae have not been sufficiently collected or studied to warrant their introduction.

It is very evident that this list is far from being complete. A large area of mountainous forest lying between Lake Placid and McKenzie pond has not been explored. The same is true of considerable tracts in the eastern and southeastern parts of the town. Another unexplored region surrounds and includes Mt Street, and a large tract in the western and southwestern part has probably never been visited by any botanist for botanical investigation. It is not unreasonable to suppose that these regions will furnish some additions to the list of flowering plants, ferns and mosses, but it is very evident that many additions may yet be made to the list of fungi, not only from these places, but also by a more extended and careful search in places that have already been visited. Unlisted species may specially be expected among the Hypodermeae, Pyrenomycetae, Discomycetae, Hyphomycetae, Sphaeropsideae and Myxomycetae.

Many plants not included in the list are known to occur in places just beyond but close to the town limits. It is very probable that some of these will spread from their present stations into the town and become a part of its flora. I shall be glad to learn of any additions to the North Elba flora that botanists may make and of the localities where such additions may be found.

I desire to acknowledge most gratefully the aid I have received from specialists in the preparation of this list of plants. Mrs E. G. Britton, a most excellent and enthusiastic bryologist, has very kindly communicated to me the results of her extensive observation and study of the mosses and liverworts of the region, and has most generously permitted me to make free use of her descriptive and critical notes on the species. She has added many species to the list of the Bryophyta

and much of its interest and value is due to her. Mr A. W. Evans has kindly aided me in the identification of rare and difficult species of liverworts and given me the advantage of his excellent and critical knowledge of these curious bryophytes. Mr W. W. Calkins has done me the same favor in the identification of numerous species of lichens. Prof. G. F. Atkinson has kindly communicated to me the names of many species of lichens and fungi collected by him in the vicinity of Lake Placid.

SEED-BEARING PLANTS

SPERMATOPHYTA

RANUNCULACEAE

Clematis Virginiana L.

VIRGIN'S BOWER. VIRGINIA VIRGIN'S BOWER

Valley of the Ausable river and at Newman. August. A vine as beautiful in fruit as in flower.

Anemone quinquefolia L.

A. nemorosa var. *quinquefolia* Gray

WIND FLOWER

Moist shady places. Rare. Along the road to John Brown farm. May.

Thalictrum polygamum Muhl.

TALL MEADOW RUE

Margin of lakes, along streams, in swamps and wet places. Very common. July and August.

Thalictrum purpurascens L.

PURPLISH MEADOW RUE

Dry ground. Rare. Averyville. July.

RANUNCULUS

Stems erect, cauline leaves deeply cleft or lobed.....	1
Stems not erect, leaves entire.....	reptans
1 Flowers 6 lines broad or more.....	acris
1 Flowers less than 6 lines broad.....	2
2 Fruit head oblong.....	Pennsylvanicus
2 Fruit head globose.....	3
3 Basal leaves trilobed.....	recurvatus
3 Basal leaves generally entire, crenate.....	abortivus

Ranunculus reptans L.

R. Flammula var. *reptans* E. Meyer

CREEPING SPEARWORT

Gravelly or sandy shores. Shore of Lake Placid. This plant was observed near the present boat landing back of the Stevens house many years ago. Recent improvements may have destroyed it there but it probably exists on other parts of the shore or on other shores in the town.

Ranunculus acris L.

BUTTERCUPS. MEADOW BUTTERCUP. TALL CROWFOOT

Meadows, pastures and roadsides. An introduced but very common plant. June to September.

Ranunculus Pennsylvanicus L. f.

BRISTLY BUTTERCUP. BRISTLY CROWFOOT

Along the stream through Wood farm and probably in the Ausable valley. Scarce. July and August.

Ranunculus recurvatus Poir.

HOOKEED CROWFOOT

Woods. Common. June. Plentiful along the Adirondack lodge road southeast of Wood farm.

Ranunculus abortivus L.

SMALL FLOWERED CROWFOOT. KIDNEY LEAVED CROWFOOT

Meadows and pastures. Sometimes a weed in gardens. Not common. June. This species is easily recognized by its basal leaves which are round or reniform, crenate and often cordate, and are quite unlike the cauline leaves. Rarely the basal leaves or some of them are trilobed.

Batrachium trichophyllum (Chaix) Bossch.

Ranunculus aquatilis var. *trichophyllum* Gray

WHITE WATER CROWFOOT.

In streams. Ray brook near Raybrook station. This is the only place where it was seen.

Caltha palustris L.

MARSH MARIGOLD

Swamps and wet or springy places. Common. May. Abundant along Ray brook.

***Coptis trifolia* Salisb.**

GOLDTHREAD. THREE LEAVED GOLDTHREAD

Woods, swamps, mossy places and mountain tops. Common. June. The slender golden yellow thread-like rootstocks, which suggest the common name of this plant, have a bitter taste and have been used as a domestic remedy for sore mouth. The whole plant is said to possess a bitter principle and to have tonic properties.

***Aquilegia Canadensis* L.**

WILD COLUMBINE

Rocky places. Rare. West side of Mt Pitchoff. June. It is more plentiful at Cascade lake near the east line of the town. It is a beautiful plant both in flower and foliage and it is sometimes cultivated as an ornamental plant of the garden.

***Aquilegia vulgaris* L.**

EUROPEAN COLUMBINE. GARDEN COLUMBINE

This introduced ornamental plant sometimes escapes from gardens and door yards and grows spontaneously along roadsides. In North Elba it occasionally lingers about the sites of dwellings that have been abandoned burned or demolished.

***Cimicifuga racemosa* Nutt.**

BLACK SNAKEROOT. BLACK COHOSH

A single cluster of this plant was found growing by the roadside between South Meadow and Adirondack lodge road. It is probably a recent introduction and may not be permanent.

Actaea rubra* (Ait.) Willd.A. spicata* var. *rubra* Ait.

RED BANEERRY

Woods and thickets. Common. June.

***Actaea alba* (L.) Mill.**

WHITE BANEERRY

Woods. Rare. Base of Rocky hill, southeast of Wood farm. June. The thick pedicels and white berries afford the most available characters by which to separate this species from the preceding one.

BERBERIDACEAE

Caulophyllum thalictroides (L.) Mx.

BLUE COHOSH. PAPOOSE ROOT

Rich moist soil in woods. Rare. Adirondack lodge road near Wood's sap works. May and June.

NYMPHAEACEAE

Nymphaea advena Soland.*Nuphar advena* Ait.

YELLOW POND LILY. LARGE YELLOW POND LILY. SPATTER DOCK

Shallow water in lakes and slow flowing streams. Common. June and July.

Nymphaea hybrida Pk.*Nuphar advena* var. *minus* Morong

RED DISK POND LILY. HYBRID POND LILY

Lakes and sluggish streams. Rare. Averyville swamp. August. This is the only locality in North Elba in which I have seen this pond lily. The stream that flows through the swamp is two or three feet deep at this place. It has a sluggish current and a soft muddy bottom. The water is very cold. No other lily was seen here. In its characters it is intermediate between the large yellow pond lily, *N. advena* Soland., and the small yellow pond lily, *N. Kalmiana* (Mx.) Sims. In 1881, a description of it was published in the *Annual report of the New York state museum* 34:53, under the name *Nuphar advena* var. *hybrida*. In 1886 it was published by Dr Morong as a distinct species to which he gave the name *Nuphar rubrodiscum*. It is *Nymphaea rubrodisca* (Morong) Greene in *Illustrated flora*, but the name required by the law of priority is here adopted. Dr Morong says that the species is intermediate between *N. advena* and *N. Kalmiana*, that it is produced from a hybrid between them and that it still is a hybrid in many localities. He gives it as an example of a good species developed from a hybrid. The *Manual*, though making it a variety of *N. advena*, admits the probability of its being a hybrid between that species and *N. Kalmiana*.

In the *Synoptical flora* the statement is made that it is with little doubt of hybrid origin and that it is frequently associated with the parent plants, growing in more shallow water than *N. advena* and often showing imperfect pollen, as though only partially fertile. I have found it in water from 2 to 6 ft deep.

The white water lily or sweet scented water lily, *Castalia odorata* (Dryand) W. & W. occurs in many of the lakes of the Adirondack region, but I have not seen it in North Elba.

***Brasenia purpurea* (Mx.) Casp.**

B. peltata Pursh

WATER SHIELD. WATER TARGET

In shallow water. Lake Placid and Connery pond. The peltate leaves afford an available mark of distinction between this and other aquatic plants of this region. The jelly-like coating of the submerged parts of the plant is also a peculiar feature. It is sometimes supposed to be a small purple flowered water lily.

SARRACENIACEAE

***Sarracenia purpurea* L.**

PITCHER PLANT. HUNTER'S CUP. SIDE SADDLE FLOWER

Swamps and peat bogs. Raybrook, Averyville swamp and Little Cherrypatch pond. This singular plant is not abundant in any of these localities. The peat bogs, in which it delights, are gradually becoming more firm and more fully occupied by small shrubs and evergreen trees and the pitcher plant is slowly yielding to these unfavorable conditions and becoming more scarce than formerly. The hollow inflated petioles are generally partly filled with water in which drowned insects are often found.

FUMARIACEAE

***Bicuculla Cucullaria* (L.) Millsp.**

Dicentra Cucullaria DC.

DUTCHMAN'S BREECHES. SOLDIER'S CAP

Rich soil in woods. Rare. Adirondack lodge road. May. The leaves of this and the following species are finely divided, of a glaucous hue, very glabrous and beautiful, but they soon wither and disappear.

***Bicuculla Canadensis* (Goldie) Millsp.**

Dicentra Canadensis DC.

SQUIRREL CORN

Growing with the preceding species and closely resembling it, but the two flower spurs are much shorter and more blunt. Its yellow grain-like tubers are suggestive of the common name.

Capnoides sempervirens (L.) Borck.*Corydalis glauca* Pursh

PALE CORYDALIS. PINK CORYDALIS

Rocky places; often where fire has been and on rocks covered by thin vegetable mold. Not rare. June to August.

A form having white flowers was collected on the top of Altar mountain, commonly known as Cobble hill or Cobble mountain.

CRUCIFERAE

Cardamine Pennsylvanica Muhl.

PENNSYLVANIAN BITTER CRESS

Swamps, streams and wet places. Common and variable. June. At South Meadow a small much branched but few flowered form was found.

Cardamine parviflora L.*C. hirsuta sylvatica* Gray

SMALL FLOWERED BITTER CRESS

Thin soil on rocks. Cascade lake near the eastern line of the town. July. Very rare.

Arabis laevigata (Muhl.) Poir.

Thin woods and clearings. Rare. Allen farm. June.

Roripa Armoracia (L.) Hitchc.*Nasturtium Armoracia* Fries

HORSERADISH

Wet places. Lake Placid. June and July. Introduced and sometimes cultivated, but well established as a wild plant.

Barbarea Barbarea (L.) MacM.*B. vulgaris* var. *arcuata* Gray

YELLOW ROCKET. WINTER CRESS

Head of Cascade lake. June. This is the only locality in North Elba in which I have seen it.

Sisymbrium officinale (L.) Scop.

HEDGE MUSTARD

In gardens and waste places about dwellings. Raybrook and Lake Placid. August. An introduced plant.

Brassica arvensis* (L.) B. S. P.B. Sinapistrum* Boiss.

CHARLOCK. WILD MUSTARD

Introduced and troublesome in fields of grain, specially in fields of oats. Not abundant in North Elba.

***Brassica campestris* L.**

TURNIP

Introduced and cultivated but occasionally spontaneous in fields. Allen farm.

***Brassica Napus* L.**

RAPE

With the preceding and closely resembling it but distinguished from it by having the base of its upper leaves auricled or sagittate.

Bursa Bursa-pastoris* (L.) BrittonCapsella Bursa-pastoris* Moench

SHEPHERD'S PURSE

Gardens, fields and waste places. Very common. Flowering specimens of this introduced and annoying weed may be found from early spring to late autumn. The clustered basal leaves of the young plant bear some resemblance to those of the dandelion and are sometimes mistaken for them by inexperienced persons.

***Dentaria diphylla* Mx.**

TWO LEAVED TOOTHWORT. CRINKLE ROOT

Wet or damp places. Rare. Old Keene road. June.

***Draba incana arabisans* (Mx.) Watson**

TWISTED WHITLOW GRASS

Thin soil on rocks. Rare. Indian pass, its only known locality in the town and not plentiful there. It was in fruit in August. In *New York state flora* it is given specific value and bears the name *Draba arabisans* Mx.

Lepidium Virginicum L.

WILD PEPPER GRASS

Introduced and growing in waste places and by roadsides. Raybrook.
August.

Lepidium apetalum Willd.

APETALOUS PEPPER GRASS

Pastures and roadsides Wood farm. August.

VIOLACEAE

VIOLA

Acaulescent	1
Caullescent	4
1 Flowers blue or violet	2
1 Flowers some other color	3
2 Leaves deeply cleft or lobed	palmata
2 Leaves entire	obliqua
3 Flowers yellow	rotundifolia
3 Flowers white	blanda
4 Flowers blue, plant glabrous	Labradorica
4 Flowers blue, plant puberulent	arenaria
4 Flowers yellow	scabriuscula
4 Flowers white or nearly so	Canadensis

Viola palmata L.

PALMATE VIOLET. EARLY BLUE VIOLET

Very rare. A few plants were seen by the side of the road to Epps farm a short distance south of the main road. They were not in flower.

Viola obliqua Hill*V. palmata cucullata* Gray

COMMON BLUE VIOLET. MEADOW VIOLET

Meadows, pastures and roadsides. Very common. June. C. L. Pollard who has recently made a revision of the acaulescent blue violets has reached the conclusion that this common species is not the true *V. obliqua* Hill, but an undescribed species to which he has given the name *Viola communis*. The hooded violet, *V. cucullata* Ait., which has generally been regarded as specifically the same as this and which occurs in the southern part of Essex county, may yet be found in some of the swamps or wet places in North Elba. It may be known by its broader paler leaves, its paler flowers raised above the leaves by their long peduncles and by the slender erect peduncles of the cleistogamous flowers.

Viola blanda Willd.

SWEET WHITE VIOLET

Moist or wet ground in fields, swamps and ditches. Very common June.

V. blanda amoena (LeConte) B. S. P.

V. blanda var. *palustriformis* Gray

This variety has the leaves larger than in the typical form and they are generally more or less rugose and hairy. The flowers also are larger and supported on longer peduncles.

Viola rotundifolia Mx.

ROUND LEAVED VIOLET

Woods and open places. Adirondack lodge road. May. The leaves are small at flowering time but they become large with age.

Viola Labradorica Schrank

V. canina var. *Muhlenbergii* Gray

AMERICAN DOG VIOLET

Pastures and clearings. Common. June. The long spur violet, *V. rostrata* Pursh, which is often associated with this species in other places was not detected here.

Viola arenaria DC.

SAND VIOLET

Sandy soil. Pastures and clearings. June. Distinguished from the preceding species, to which it is closely related, by its puberulence and its comparatively longer and more tapering spur.

Viola scabriuscula (T. & G.) Schw.

V. pubescens var. *scabriuscula* T. & G.

SMOOTHISH YELLOW VIOLET

Rich soil in woods. Rare. Adirondack lodge road. June. The pubescent yellow violet, *V. pubescens* Ait., of which this species has been considered a variety, affords another example of an absent species which might be expected to occur here. It often grows in the same places as the smoothish yellow violet.

Viola Canadensis L.

CANADA VIOLET

Rare. It just enters the town at the head of Cascade lake. Its petals sometimes assume a purplish hue when old.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

***Dianthus barbatus* L.**

SWEET WILLIAM

Roadsides and waste places about houses. Introduced and cultivated for ornament but sometimes escaping from gardens and door yards. Freemans Home. July.

***Silene noctiflora* L.**

NIGHT FLOWERING CATCH FLY

Waste places. Not common. Introduced.

***Arenaria Groenlandica* (Retz.) Spreng.**

GREENLAND SANDWORT. MOUNTAIN SANDWORT

Summit of Mt McIntyre and Mt Wright. July and August.

Alsine media* L.Stellaria media* Sm.

COMMON CHICKWEED

This introduced plant and troublesome weed is common and variable. A small upright form is common along the old Keene road in the eastern part of the town. In rich partly shaded ground it grows much larger and is either erect or prostrate. It is very hardy and may be found in blossom till freezing weather stops its growth, and in early spring it is ready to begin its growth as soon as ice and snow have disappeared.

Alsine longifolia* (Muhl.) BrittonStellaria longifolia* Muhl.

LONG LEAVED STITCHWORT

Moist ground. Wood farm and Notch road. August. The species is easily recognized by its long narrow leaves and by its inflorescence soon becoming lateral.

Alsine borealis* (Bigel.) BrittonStellaria borealis* Bigel.

NORTHERN STITCHWORT

Wet places. June and July. Freemans Home and Marcy trail. It ascends to the open summit of Mt Marcy. A very diffuse form approaching *A. borealis alpestris* was collected many years ago in the Ausable valley.

Cerastium vulgatum L.

LARGER MOUSE EAR CHICKWEED

Fields, waste places and roadsides. Very common. Introduced and a weed in gardens. June to September.

Spergula arvensis L.

SPURRY. CORN SPURRY

Gardens and fields. Raybrook and Lake Placid. August.

PORTULACACEAE

Portulaca oleracea L.

PURSLANE. PUSSLEY.

Gardens, cultivated ground and waste places. An introduced and very troublesome weed. It has a spreading or prostrate mode of growth where space is given but it is more erect when crowded. Its thick succulent stems and leaves make it very tenacious of life and capable of enduring prolonged dry weather. In wet weather it is useless to try to destroy it by digging it out and leaving it on the ground. It will soon take root again and continue its growth. In some parts of Europe it was formerly cultivated as a pot herb.

Claytonia Caroliniana Mx.

CAROLINA SPRING BEAUTY

Rich moist ground in woods and clearings. Old Keene road and Adirondack lodge road. May. The Virginia spring beauty, *C. Virginica* L., which is often associated with it and may be separated from it by its longer and more narrow leaves, probably does not occur in North Elba

HYPERICACEAE

Hypericum ellipticum Hook.

ELLIPTIC LEAVED ST JOHN SWORT

Wet places and shores of lakes. Marsh pond. A singular form, which is not mentioned in our botanies, is found in some parts of the Adirondack region. Its leaves are more narrow than in the ordinary form, erect and appressed to the stem.

Hypericum perforatum L.

COMMON ST JOHN SWORT

Fields, pastures and waysides. A common introduced weed. July and August.

Hypericum mutilum L.

DWARF ST JOHNSWORT

Along streams and shores and in wet places. Common. July. The species is easily recognized by the small size of the plants, the wide spreading branches, small flowers and broad ovate leaves. The Canada St Johnswort, *Hypericum Canadense* L., is common in many parts of the Adirondacks and has been collected near Wilmington notch and may yet be found in North Elba.

Triadenum Virginicum (L.) Raf.*Elodes campanulata* Pursh

MARSH ST JOHNSWORT

Bogs, shores and marshes. Rare. South end of Lake Placid. July.

MALVACEAE

Malva moschata L.

MUSK MALLOWS

Waste places about houses or where houses once stood. Raybrook and Allen farm. August. An introduced plant cultivated in flower gardens but often escaping and growing wild.

TILIACEAE

Tilia Americana L.

BASSWOOD. AMERICAN LINDEN. WHITEWOOD

Newman farm is the only known station for it in the town. This farm is said to contain the highest cultivated land in the state. It is somewhat remarkable that a tree not noted for growing in elevated localities should be found only on the highest land of one of the most elevated farms in the town.

GERANIACEAE

Impatiens biflora Walt.*I. fulva* Nutt.

SPOTTED TOUCH-ME-NOT. SILVER LEAF.

Wet places. Very common. July to September. The pale touch-me-not, *I. aurea* Muhl., occurs in many parts of the Adirondack region but has not yet been found in North Elba.

Oxalis Acetosella L.

WOOD SORREL

Woods. Very common. June and July. This plant occurs plentifully in nearly all parts of the Adirondacks and ascends to the summits of the highest peaks.

Oxalis cymosa Small

TALL YELLOW WOOD SORREL

Fields and waysides. Common. August. The plants are generally small and indicate adverse conditions of soil and climate. The species was formerly included with *O. stricta* L., but it has recently been separated as a distinct species. It is distinguished by its spreading pedicels and its shorter capsules. These are rarely more than half an inch long.

Geranium Robertianum L.

HERB ROBERT. RED ROBIN

Damp shaded places. Rare. Mt McIntyre. July. The wild crane's bill or spotted geranium, a common plant in most places, seems to be absent from North Elba.

ILICINEAE

Illicioides mucronata (L.) Britton*Nemopanthes fascicularis* Raf.

MOUNTAIN HOLLY. WILD HOLLY

Margins of lakes, swamps, mountains and wet places. Common. June. This shrub ascends to the top of Mt McIntyre. Its flowers are very small and inconspicuous, but its ripe berries are bright red and attractive in appearance though they have a disagreeable flavor and if eaten are likely to cause sickness.

SAPINDACEAE

Acer Saccharum Marsh.*A. saccharinum* Wang.

SUGAR MAPLE. HARD MAPLE. ROCK MAPLE

Rich soil of hills, valleys and mountain sides. Common. May. The most valuable of our maples, both on account of its wood and of the sugar derived from its sap. It is also excellent as an ornamental shade tree. An abundance of large thrifty sugar maples in the forest is

an indication of a rich soil and the rank and vigorous growth of weeds and grasses, so often seen about sugar camps, confirms the evidence of the maples. Several species of plants noted for their fondness for rich moist soil occur about Wood's sugar camp on the Adirondack lodge road. Considerable maple sugar is made in North Elba and griddle cakes with maple syrup is a favorite article of food both of the inhabitants and of summer boarders.

Acer rubrum L.

RED MAPLE. SOFT MAPLE. SWAMP MAPLE

Swamps, low ground along streams and margins of lakes. Common. April and May. The red maple is a smaller tree than the sugar maple and of less value commercially. Its foliage assumes beautiful red tints in autumn and it helps make the forest appear like an immense flower garden at that season.

Acer Pennsylvanicum L.

STRIPED MAPLE. MOOSEWOOD. WHISTLEWOOD

Woods and rocky places. Common. June. The smooth bark of young trees is beautifully marked with white and green stripes. The yellowish green flowers are larger than the flowers of any of the other native maples. They form beautiful drooping racemes.

Acer spicatum Lam.

MOUNTAIN MAPLE

Rocky places and mountain sides. Common. June. This shrub or small tree often grows in clumps. Its small pale flowers form oblong or cylindric erect spike-like clusters or racemes. The silver maple, *Acer saccharinum* L., is found in the eastern part of Essex county but is apparently wanting in North Elba. The black maple, *Acer nigrum* Mx., is also absent.

LEGUMINOSAE

Trifolium repens L.

WHITE CLOVER. DUTCH CLOVER

Meadows, pastures and roadsides. Common. July to September. This is the only native clover observed, and it and the tufted vetch are the only indigenous representatives of their family seen in North Elba.

***Trifolium hybridum* L.**

ALSIKE CLOVER

Fields and pastures. Common. July and August. This introduced species appears to be perfectly at home here. It persists where it has been planted and stubbornly refuses to yield possession of the ground to those noxious and aggressive weeds that too often overpower and subdue useful species. I have seen it in sheep pastures, maintaining its foothold in places where it was almost surrounded by sheep sorrel. Its flowers afford good bee pasture and are sought by honey bees.

***Trifolium pratense* L.**

RED CLOVER

Waysides and meadows. Common. July and August. This and alsike clover are cultivated for fodder and furnish a considerable part of the hay crop.

***Trifolium agrarium* L.**

YELLOW CLOVER. HOP CLOVER

Pastures, clearings and roadsides. Occasional. It is an introduced plant but not cultivated. Its yellow flowers easily distinguish it from the other clovers.

***Melilotus alba* Desv.**

WHITE MELILOT. SWEET CLOVER

Waste places and roadsides. Raybrook. August. The yellow melilot, *Melilotus officinalis* (L.) Lam., is often associated with this species. Both species often grow along railroads and the yellow melilot will probably be introduced soon. The black medic, *Medicago lupulina* L., a common introduced weed, may also be expected to make its appearance here in the near future.

***Vicia sativa* L.**

COMMON VETCH. TARE

Fields and meadows. Rare. Allen farm. August.

***Vicia Cracca* L.**

TUFTED VETCH. COW VETCH. BLUE VETCH

Roadsides. Scarce. Lake Placid and Newman. July.

ROSACEAE

***Prunus Pennsylvanica* L.f.**

WILD RED CHERRY. PIN CHERRY

Along fences and in recent clearings and wind slashes. Common. May and June.

This is a small tree of rapid growth and short life. It springs up abundantly wherever clearings have been made in the forest. Its fruit is smaller than the fruit of our other native species and is quite acid. Its branches are often disfigured by oblong irregular black swellings commonly called black knot. These knots are caused by a parasitic fungus, *Plowrightia morbosa* (Schw.) Sacc., whose spores, lodging on the branches, germinate, under favorable conditions, and entering the newly formed tissue by means of their germinal tubes cause an unnatural enlargement of the affected part of the branch. The bark ruptures and the exposed tissue is soon covered by an olive green mold which in turn is replaced by a multitude of small crowded black globular bodies, the spore cases of the fungus. The spores escaping from these are liable to lodge on and produce the disease in any cultivated cherry or plum trees that may be growing in the vicinity, and thereby injure the fruiting capacity of these trees.

***Prunus Virginiana* L.**

CHOKE CHERRY

Roadsides, clearings and along fences. Very common. June.

The choke cherry fruits abundantly but its fruit has an astringent quality that interferes with its usefulness. If this could be overcome it would be a valuable addition to our supply of hardy fruits. It is a shrub or sometimes a small tree and grows freely in all parts of the Adirondacks where clearings have been made. A dwarf form occurs in which the flowers are very small and the racemes are only an inch or an inch and a half long.

***Prunus serotina* Ehrh.**

BLACK CHERRY. WILD BLACK CHERRY. RUM CHERRY

Trees of this species are scattered over nearly the whole town, growing both in the woods and in cleared lands. In the woods it makes a tall tree with a trunk suitable for lumber when sufficiently straight. It flowers in June.

***Spiraea salicifolia* L.**

WILLOW LEAVED MEADOW SWEET. AMERICAN MEADOW SWEET

Very common, growing in upland and lowland, in soil wet or dry, rocky or smooth and ascending to the top of the highest Adirondack peaks. July and August. The leaves of this shrub vary greatly in size and shape. The flowers are usually white but sometimes they are tinged with pink. A dwarf form grows on the summit of Mt McIntyre. It is scarcely more than a foot high, its leaves are oval and often less than an inch long.

***Spiraea tomentosa* L.**

HARDHACK. STEEPLE BUSH

Roadsides and pastures. Rare. In a pasture on the ground of the Placid club, roadside half a mile northeast of Newman and on Epps farm. August. It may be distinguished from the preceding species by its more dense clusters of pinkish flowers and by the tomentose lower surface of the leaves.

***Spiraea sorbifolia* L.**

SORB LEAVED SPIRAEA

Introduced and cultivated for ornament, but escaping from cultivation. Spreading from the cemetery into the adjoining field. July.

RUBUS

Ripe fruit easily separable from the receptacle.....	strigosus
Ripe fruit not easily separable from the receptacle.....	1
1 Stems slender, trailing or ascending.....	2
1 Stems stout, erect or curved.....	3
2 Stems unarmed.....	Americanus
2 Stems armed with stiff bristles.....	setosus
2 Stems armed with hooked prickles.....	Canadensis
3 Stems unarmed or armed with few small prickles.....	Millspaughii
3 Stems armed with stout prickles.....	4
4 Fruit oblong or thimble shape.....	Allegheniensis
4 Fruit subglobose.....	villosus

***Rubus strigosus* Mx.**

RED RASPBERRY. WILD RED RASPBERRY

Roadsides, along fences and in recent clearings. Very common. June and July. The red raspberry is perfectly at home in this region and bears plentiful crops of fine fruit. The wild berries are so abundant that little need is felt of spending time and labor in efforts to cultivate this fruit. It ripens in North Elba three or four weeks later than in the

vicinity of Albany. The plant grows on the summit of Mt McIntyre but I have not seen it in fruit there. The climatic conditions are probably too severe for it.

Rubus Americanus (*Pers.*) *Britton*

R. triflorus Richards.

DWARF RASPBERRY

Swamps and wet places. Common. June. The fruit is not plentiful but it has an agreeable flavor. It separates from the receptacle with some difficulty and has by some been considered a blackberry on this account, though in other respects its affinities are with the raspberries.

R. Americanus roseiflorus *Pk.*

This variety differs from the typical form in having pink or rose colored flowers. I have found it in woods only. Adirondack lodge and Wood's sap works.

Rubus Canadensis *L.*

LOW BLACKBERRY. RUNNING BLACKBERRY. DEWBERRY

Pastures and roadsides. Wood farm. June.

Rubus setosus *Bigel.*

BRISTLY BLACKBERRY

Roadsides, pastures and clearings in soil either wet or dry. Raybrook and in the eastern part of the town. July. In this species the stem is generally densely armed with short stiff bristles. Its fruit is small and similar to that of the preceding species, but inferior to that of the three following. The species is apparently limited in our state to the Adirondack region, where it seems to take the place of the running blackberry, *R. hispidus* *L.*

Rubus Millspaughii *Britton*

MILLSPAUGH'S BLACKBERRY

Roadsides, thickets and thin woods. Common. July. The species is distinguished by being almost or entirely glabrous and in having the stem unarmed or bearing only a few weak prickles.

Rubus Allegheniensis *Porter*

MOUNTAIN BLACKBERRY

Hillsides and thickets. Best separated from the following species by the fruit which is oblong or thimble shape, less pulpy, with smaller seeds and drupelets and a peculiar rich and agreeable flavor.

Rubus villosus *Ait.*

BLACKBERRY. HIGH BUSH BLACKBERRY

Clearings and thickets. Lake Placid. July.

R. villosus frondosus *Bigel.*

This variety differs from the typical form in being less glandular and in having shorter racemes with fewer flowers.

The black raspberry, *R. occidentalis* L., is not yet known to occur in the town. The beautiful purple flowering raspberry, *R. odoratus* L., is found at Cascade lake a few rods beyond the town line, but it was not seen within the town limits.

Geum Canadense *Jacq.**G. album* Gmelin

WHITE AVENS

Thin woods and shaded places. Abundant along the old Keene road. August.

Geum strictum *Ait.*

YELLOW AVENS

Pastures and roadsides. Common. August.

Geum macrophyllum *Willd.*

LARGE LEAVED AVENS

Low moist ground and in shaded places. Common in the eastern part of the town. Old Keene road, head of Cascade lake and west of Freemans Home. June.

Geum rivale *L.*

PURPLE AVENS. WATER AVENS

Swamps and wet places. Common. June and July. Easily known by its large nodding purplish flowers.

Dalibarda repens *L.*

DALIBARDA

Woods and mossy places. Common. July and August.

Fragaria Virginiana *Duchesne*

STRAWBERRY. VIRGINIA STRAWBERRY

Fields and pastures. Common. May and June.

Fragaria Americana (*Porter*) *Britton*

AMERICAN WOOD STRAWBERRY

Woods and open places. Head of Cascade lake. June.

POTENTILLA

Plant herbaceous.....	1
Plant shrubby	fruticosa
1 Leaflets three	2
1 Leaflets five.....	3
2 Leaflets with teeth at the apex only.....	tridentata
2 Leaflets with teeth on the margin.....	Monspeliensis
3 Leaflets narrow, deeply cleft	argentea
3 Leaflets broad, coarsely serrate.....	Canadensis

Potentilla fruticosa *L.*

SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL

Top of Mt Wallace. A single clump of small unthrifty sterile plants was found, and these at present are the only known representatives of the species in the town.

Potentilla tridentata *Soland.*

THREE TOOTHED CINQUEFOIL

Mountain tops. Mt McIntyre and Mt Wright. July and August.

Potentilla Monspeliensis *L.**P. Norvegica* *L.*

ROUGH CINQUEFOIL

Meadows and roadsides. Very common. June to August.

Potentilla argentea *L.*

SILVERY CINQUEFOIL

Dry soil. Rare. Raybrook. July and August.

Potentilla Canadensis *L.*

FIVE FINGER

Dry soil. Roadsides and pastures. June. Seen only in the eastern part of the town.

Comarum palustre *L.**Potentilla palustris* *Scop.*

MARSH FIVE FINGER. MARSH CINQUEFOIL

Bogs, swamps and sluggish streams. Occasional. Near Raybrook and between Freemans Home and Wood farm.

***Agrimonia hirsuta* (Muhl.) Bicknell**

TALL HAIRY AGRIMONY

Roadsides and thickets, specially along old lumber roads in woods
Common. August. In the *Manual* included in *Agrimonia Eupatoria* L.

***Rosa cinnamomea* L.**

CINNAMON ROSE

Introduced and cultivated for ornament, but sometimes escaping from
cultivation or spreading by root extension, or lingering in places where
dwellings once stood. Spreading from the cemetery. By the roadside a
few rods south of Brewster's sawmill.

Sorbus Americana* Marsh.Pyrus Americana* DC.

MOUNTAIN ASH. AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH.

Woods and their borders. Common. June and July.

Sorbus sambucifolia* (C. & S.) Roem.Pyrus sambucifolia* C. & S.

ELDER LEAF MOUNTAIN ASH. WESTERN MOUNTAIN ASH

Cold woods and mountains. Summit of Mt McIntyre and at the
entrance of Peck pass. June. This species is much less frequent than
the preceding, from which it is separated by its more coarsely serrate and
less sharply pointed leaves. It also blossoms earlier than that species.
A tree standing near the entrance to Peck pass was in full flower when
one of the American mountain ash standing a few rods away was in bud
and apparently would not be in flower in two weeks.

Malus Malus* (L.) BrittonPyrus Malus* L.

APPLE

Introduced and cultivated for its fruit, but often growing spontaneously
by roadsides, along fences and in pastures and clearings. Near Brew-
ster's mill, along the road to Epps farm and in several places in the
Ausable valley.

Aronia nigra* (Willd.) Britton.Pyrus arbutifolia* var. *melanocarpa* Hook.

BLACK CHOKEBERRY

Wet or dry soil. Common. June. It ascends to the top of Mt Wright but was not found on Mt McIntyre. It also inhabits cold swamps.

The red chokeberry, *Aronia arbutifolia* (L.) Ell., in some localities is associated with this species, from which it differs in having red fruit and leaves densely tomentose on the lower surface.

***Crataegus coccinea* L.**

SCARLET THORN. RED HAW

Along roadsides and fences and in pastures. Very common. June. Several forms or varieties occur. In one, the leaf blade is acute at the base and the petiole is shorter than in the typical form. This form approaches *C. coccinea flabellata* (Spach) Britton and is perhaps referable to it. In another, the thorns are longer than usual and indicate an approach to *C. macracantha* Lodd.

***Crataegus punctata* Jacq.**

LARGE FRUITED THORN

Rare. The only representatives seen are two trees standing in a pasture a short distance southeast of Mountain View house. They are united at the base and each has a trunk diameter of about 10 inches just above the place of union.

***Amelanchier Canadensis* (L.) Medic.**

SHAD BUSH. SERVICE BERRY

Borders of woods and clearings. Common. May.

***Amelanchier rotundifolia* (Mx.) Roem.**

ROUND LEAVED JUNE BERRY

Roadsides and clearings. Occasional. Raybrook and near Brewster's mill.

***Amelanchier spicata* (Lam.) DC.**

LOW JUNE BERRY

In rocky places and in dry sandy soil. Our smallest species. In a pasture on the Placid club grounds there is a small form scarcely more

than a foot high, yet it blossoms and bears fruit freely. Larger forms occur near Newman farm and at South Meadow. In the small form the leaves are often quite as round as those of the preceding species, but they are much smaller and rather coarsely toothed above only, being entire toward the base. The young leaves are densely woolly beneath.

***Amelanchier oligocarpa* (Mx.) Roem.**

OBLONG FRUITED JUNE BERRY. FEW FRUITED JUNE BERRY.

Mountains and cool valleys. Not rare. June. Fruit ripe in July and August. A very distinct species flowering later than the others and bearing fruit of a peculiar shape. The fruit of all the species is edible when ripe. In this species the flowers are scattered or only two or three in a cluster and generally but one or two fruits of a cluster mature. Its leaves are finely serrate and have short petioles.

SAXIFRAGACEAE

***Saxifraga Virginiensis* Mx.**

EARLY SAXIFRAGE

Rocky or springy places. Pulpit rock and Indian pass. May.

***Mitella nuda* L.**

NAKED BISHOP'S CAP

Cool woods and swamps. Rare. Swampy woods east of Wood farm. Woods along the west side of the Ausable near Wood farm. June.

***Mitella diphylla* L.**

TWO LEAVED BISHOP'S CAP. MITREWORT

Woods. Rare. Old Keene road. June.

***Tiarella cordifolia* L.**

FALSE MITREWORT. COOLWORT

Moist shady places in woods and clearings. Common. June. Two noticeable forms occur, both differing from the common form. In one, the leaves are obscurely streaked with brown along the principal veins; in the other, they are bright green and shining.

Chrysosplenium Americanum Schw.

GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE. WATER CARPET

Wet places. Occasional. Woods between the south end of Lake Placid and Newman. Banks of the Ausable above Brewster's mill.

RIBES

Flowers in racemes	1
Flowers not in racemes	2
1 Stems armed with stiff bristles	lacustre
1 Stems unarmed	prostratum
2 Fruit prickly	Cynosbati
2 Fruit smooth	3
3 Flowers 2-3 lines long, stamens included	oxyacanthoides
3 Flowers 3-4 lines long, stamens exserted	rotundifolia

Ribes lacustre (Pers.) Poir.

SWAMP GOOSEBERRY

Swamps and wet places. Common. June.

Ribes prostratum L'Her.

FETID CURRANT

Damp woods and rocky places. Common. June. This species ascends nearly to the top of Mt McIntyre. Its stems are not always prostrate as the specific name might indicate. The peculiar odor of the plant is characteristic and is specially perceptible if the plant is bruised or broken.

Ribes Cynosbati L.

WILD GOOSEBERRY. DOGBERRY

Thick woods and bushy places. Common. June and July. The ripe fruit is edible, but the prickly skin should be discarded.

Ribes oxyacanthoides L.

NORTHERN GOOSEBERRY

Woods and moist places. Rare. Old Keene road. June.

Ribes rotundifolium Mx.

ROUND LEAVED GOOSEBERRY

Woods and open places. Occasional. June. Resembling the preceding species but distinguished from it by the longer flowers, linear sepals and exserted stamens. Both have the fruit smooth and edible.

CRASSULACEAE

Sedum Telephium *L.*

LIVE-FOR-EVER. ORPINE

Introduced. Occasional. Very tenacious of life.

DROSERACEAE

Drosera rotundifolia *L.*

ROUND LEAVED SUNDEW

Wet or muddy places. Scarce. By the side of the road to Epps farm a few rods south of the main road. Bogs in the south end of Lake Placid. July. A favorite habitat is on decaying trunks of trees lying in water. The glandular tipped hairs of the leaves shine like dewdrops in the sun.

HALORAGACEAE

Myriophyllum tenellum *Bigel.*

SLENDER WATER MILFOIL

Muddy shores. Very rare. Marsh pond. July. In the summer of 1880 the water in this pond was very low and this little plant was so abundant on the muddy shore as to attract attention from a distance by its peculiar yellowish brown color.

Hippuris vulgaris *L.*

BOTTLE BRUSH. JOINTWEED. MARES TAIL

Shallow water. Very rare. Chubb river in Averyville swamp. August. The flower of this plant is minute and inconspicuous. It furnishes an example of great simplicity of structure. There is a trace of a calyx but no corolla and but one stamen and one pistil in a flower, and one seed in a single celled ovary.

Callitriche palustris *L.**C. verna* *L.*

WATER FENNEL. VERNAL WATER STARWORT

In water and on mud. Occasional. Raybrook and old Keene road. In both places it was growing on mud.

ONAGRACEAE

Isnardia palustris L.*Ludwigia palustris* L.

WATER PURSLANE

Wet places. Rare. Woods between the south end of Lake Placid and Newman.

Chamaenerion angustifolium (L.) Scop.*Epilobium angustifolium* L.

GREAT WILLOW HERB. FIREWEED

Recent clearings and specially in places recently overrun by fire. Common. July and August. A form sometimes occurs in which the flowers are white.

Epilobium lineare Muhl.

LINEAR LEAVED WILLOW HERB

Bogs and swamps. Wood farm swamp. June and July.

Epilobium adenocaulon Haussk.

NORTHERN WILLOW HERB

Moist or wet ground. Common. July and August. Hornemann's willow herb, *Epilobium Hornemanni* Reich., occurs along the trail to Mt Marcy not far beyond the east line of the town and may yet be found within the town limits.

Onagra biennis (L.) Scop.*Oenothera biennis* L.

COMMON EVENING PRIMROSE

Pastures and clearings. Common. August.

Onagra cruciata (Nutt.) Small*Oenothera biennis* var. *cruciata* T. & G.

SMALL FLOWERED EVENING PRIMROSE

Roadsides. Rare. Near Brewster's mill. August. Separated from the preceding species by its much shorter and narrower petals.

Kneiffia pumila (L.) Spach*Oenothera pumila* L.

DWARF EVENING PRIMROSE. SMALL SUNDROPS

Pastures and roadsides in wet or dry soil. Common. July.

Circaea alpina L.

SMALLER ENCHANTER'S NIGHTSHADE

Moist soil in woods and along streams. Common. August.

CUCURBITACEAE

Micrampelis lobata (Mx.) Greene*Echinocystis lobata* T. & G.

WILD BALSAM APPLE

Waste places. Rare. Lake Placid. August. An annual climbing vine which is sometimes cultivated for ornament and shade.

UMBELLIFERAE

Heracleum lanatum Mx.

COW PARSNIP

Roadsides. Near the Notch house and near Brewster's mill. July and August. It sometimes grows in thin woods. It is a tall, coarse, unattractive plant.

Pastinaca sativa L.

WILD PARSNIP

Along fences and roadsides. Occasional. John Brown farm. Introduced. Specifically the same as the cultivated parsnip.

Zizia aurea (L.) Koch

GOLDEN MEADOW PARSNIP

Dry ground, roadsides and pastures. Rare. Near Mountain View house. June.

Carum Carui L.

CARAWAY

About dwellings and in meadows. Common. Introduced and thoroughly naturalized. June and July.

***Cicuta bulbifera* L.**

BULBIFEROUS WATER HEMLOCK

Swamps and wet places. Common. July and August. The roots of this plant and of its near relative, the water hemlock, *C. maculata* L., are poisonous.

Osmorrhiza Claytoni* (Mx.) B. S. P.O. brevistylis* DC.

SWEET CICELY. SPURIOUS SWEET CICELY

Woods and their borders. Occasional. John Brown farm and about Wood's sap works. June.

***Hydrocotyle Americana* L.**

AMERICAN MARSH PENNYWORT

Wet ground. Common. The wild carrot, *Daucus Carota* L., is an annoying weed in many places, but North Elba has hitherto escaped its invasion, though the cultivated form is often seen in gardens.

ARALIACEAE

***Aralia hispida* Vent.**

BRISTLY SARSAPARILLA. WILD ELDER

Pastures and clearings. Common. June.

***Aralia nudicaulis* L.**

WILD SARSAPARILLA

Woods and recent clearings. Common. June.

CORNACEAE

***Cornus Canadensis* L.**

DWARF CORNEL. SUGARBERRY. BUNCHBERRY

Woods, pastures and mountain tops. Very common. June and July. This hardy little plant is abundant in nearly all parts of the Adirondacks. It readily adapts itself to a great variety of soil and situation. Its dense clusters of bright scarlet berries are very attractive and are edible when ripe.

***Cornus stolonifera* Mx.**

RED OSIER. WHITEBERRY DOGWOOD

Shores of lakes and streams, swamps and wet places. Common June. The ripe fruit may be white or pale lead color.

***Cornus alternifolia* L. f.**

ALTERNATE LEAVED DOGWOOD

Along roadsides and fences. Common. July. Less frequent than the preceding. Its ripe fruit is blue.

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

***Sambucus Canadensis* L.**

ELDER. SWEET ELDER

Roadsides and banks of streams. Common. July. The flowers of this shrub furnish the old time domestic medicine, elder blow tea. Its ripe fruit is sometimes employed in making pies and wine. Perhaps the plant may be worthy of cultivation for the sake of its flowers and fruit.

Sambucus pubens* Mx.S. racemosa* L.

REDBERRY ELDER

Rocky places and clearings. Very common. May and June. In some places this is known as poison elder, but it is not probable that the fruit is poisonous. When ripe it has a beautiful bright red or scarlet color, but its flavor is disagreeable.

***Viburnum cassinoides* L.**

WITHE ROD

Swamps and wet places. Very common and variable. It sometimes bears fruit when only one or two feet high.

Viburnum alnifolium* Marsh.V. lantanoides* Mx.

WITCH HOBBLE. WAYFARING TREE

Woods. Very common. May. This is one of the prevailing shrubs of the Adirondacks. It delights to grow in the shade of woods and quickly disappears if deprived of their protection. Its fruit is black when fully ripe and then has an agreeable flavor and is edible, but the pulp is thin and the pit comparatively large. The flowers sometimes assume a pink or rosy red hue when old.

The high cranberry or high bush cranberry, *Viburnum Opulus* L., is an inhabitant of some parts of the Adirondack region. It is growing

by the roadside near the upper iron bridge over the Ausable and near Mountain View house, but was probably planted in both these places.

***Linnaea borealis* L.**

TWIN FLOWER

Mucky soil and mossy ground in woods and clearings. Common. July. This beautiful little creeping evergreen ascends to the top of Mt McIntyre and endures the cool air of Indian pass.

***Lonicera ciliata* Muhl.**

FLY HONEYSUCKLE

Woods and their borders. Common. June. A singular form of this small shrub was found on the trail of Indian pass. Its leaves are oblong and the fruit is in clusters of four or more berries united in a mass at the end of the peduncle.

***Lonicera coerulea* L.**

MOUNTAIN FLY HONEYSUCKLE

Summit of Mt McIntyre. Rare. June.

***Lonicera hirsuta* Eaton**

HAIRY HONEYSUCKLE

Bushy places. Occasional. Raybrook and Notch road. July.

***Diervilla Diervilla* (L) MacM.**

D. trifida Moench

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE

Roadsides and clearings. Occasional. In the Ausable valley. July.

RUBIACEAE

***Houstonia coerulea* L.**

BLUETS. INNOCENCE

Pastures, roadsides, banks of streams and mountain tops. Very common. May to July. This pretty little plant sometimes forms such extensive patches as to give color to large areas by reason of the multitude of its small pale blue flowers. A form bearing white flowers sometimes occurs.

Mitchella repens L.

PARTRIDGE BERRY

Dry ground. Rare. Near Mountain View house. July. The flowers of this creeping evergreen vine are produced in pairs, the ovaries of which are united and form a single red berry, which is edible.

Galium boreale L.

NORTHERN BEDSTRAW

Fields and waste places. Rare. Allen farm. July.

Galium trifidum L.

SMALL BEDSTRAW

Swamps and low wet ground. Common. July and August. The specific name is suggested by the flowers which are three parted.

Galium asprellum Mx.

ROUGH BEDSTRAW

Wet places and banks of streams. Common. August.

Galium triflorum Mx.

SWEET SCENTED BEDSTRAW

Woods and open places. Common. July. The northern wild liquorice, *Galium Kamtschaticum* Stellar, is reported to have been found in Indian pass many years ago, but as I failed to find it in my recent exploration of that locality it is omitted. It occurs along the trail to Mt Marcy one or two miles beyond the town line.

COMPOSITEA

Eupatorium purpureum L.

TRUMPET WEED. JOE PYE WEED

Wet or dry ground, roadsides and along streams. Common. July and August.

Eupatorium ageratoides L.

WHITE SNAKEROOT

Woods or moist shaded places. Rare. Indian pass. August.

SOLIDAGO

Flower heads clustered in the axils of the leaves or forming a narrow spike-like panicle, not secund.....	1
Flower heads on spreading or recurved branches, forming a corymbose panicle, secund.....	6
1 Flower heads, 3-4 lines long.....	2
1 Flower heads less than 3 lines long.....	4
2 Leaves ovate, acuminate.....	macrophylla
2 Leaves not ovate.....	3
3 Stems less than 1 foot long, plant alpine.....	alpestris
3 Stems more than 1 foot long, plant not alpine.....	Virgaurea
4 Leaves ovate, acuminate, sharply serrate.....	flexicaulis
4 Leaves oblong or lanceolate.....	5
5 Stem glabrous.....	uliginosa
5 Stem puberulent.....	puberula
6 Leaves triple nerved.....	Canadensis
6 Leaves not triple nerved.....	7
7 Stem and leaves hairy.....	rugosa
7 Stem and leaves glabrous.....	arguta

Solidago macrophylla *Pursh*

LARGE LEAVED GOLDENROD

Damp or mossy ground in woods and open places. Common. August. This beautiful goldenrod is plentiful near the tops of the mountains, growing luxuriantly in the damp mossy ground under the balsam firs that abound in such places. It also ascends to the open summits of the highest peaks and descends into the valleys. It is not rare in the valley of the Ausable.

Solidago alpestris *W. & K.**S. Virgaurea* var. *alpina* Bigel.

ALPINE GOLDENROD

Summit of Mt McIntyre and Mt Wright, also on the side of Wallface mountain. August. The flower heads are large in proportion to the size of the plant. The plants are generally 6 to 10 inches high but the flower heads are nearly as large as in the preceding species.

Solidago Virgaurea *L.*

GOLDENROD

Rocky places. Pulpit rock. August. This is the only locality for it in North Elba so far as known, the following variety being excepted.

S. Virgaurea *Redfieldii* *Porter*

Massive mossy rocks. Indian pass.

Solidago flexicaulis* L.S. latifolia* L.

BROAD LEAVED GOLDENROD

Damp ground. Rare. Bank of the Ausable near H. Brown farm, and at the head of Cascade lake. August. The leaves resemble to some extent those of the large leaved goldenrod, but they are more pointed at the base. The flower heads are much smaller.

***Solidago uliginosa* Nutt.**

WILLOW LEAVED GOLDENROD

Swamps and wet places, rarely on dry ground. Occasional. In a marsh southeast of Raybrook. August.

***Solidago puberula* Nutt.**

PUBERULENT GOLDENROD

Sandy hillocks about half a mile southeast of Raybrook. August. Rare in North Elba, but very abundant in the sandy region between Rainbow station and Rainbow lake.

***Solidago Canadensis* L.**

CANADIAN GOLDENROD

Pastures, clearings, roadsides and along fences. Very common and variable in size. August.

***S. Canadensis glabrata* Porter**

With the typical form.

***Solidago rugosa* Mill.**

HAIRY GOLDENROD

Roadsides, fence rows and clearings. Common. August.

***Solidago arguta* Ait.**

SHARP TOOTHED GOLDENROD

Woods and open places. Very common. July and August. It begins to blossom earlier than the other goldenrods of this region.

It is nearly as early as *S. juncea* Ait. which does not appear in North Elba, but which is plentiful in the neighboring town of Jay. *S. squarrosa* Muhl. occurs just over the line at Cascade lake and may be expected

to appear in the eastern part of the town in the near future. *S. bicolor* L., *S. caesia* L. and *S. nemoralis* Ait. are found in adjacent regions and may yet be found in North Elba.

Euthamia graminifolia (L.) Nutt.

Solidago lanceolata L.

BUSHY GOLDENROD

Fields and low grounds. Common. August.

ASTER

Ray flowers blue or violet purple	1
Ray flowers white	3
1 Leaves ovate, lower and basal ones petiolate	macrophyllus
1 Leaves oblong or linear lanceolate	2
2 Stem rough with coarse hairs	puniceus
2 Stem glabrous or slightly hairy above	Novi-Belgii
3 Leaves oblong, acuminate, more than 6 lines wide	acuminatus
3 Leaves linear or narrowly lanceolate, less than 6 lines wide	Tradescanti

Aster macrophyllus L.

LARGE LEAVED ASTER

Woods and banks of streams. Rare. Notch road. August.

A. macrophyllus cymosulus Burgess

Banks of the Ausable on Wood farm. In the *Manual* this species is made to include plants having white rays, but in *Illustrated flora* it is limited to those having colored rays. I have seen no forms with white rays in the elevated parts of the Adirondacks. The absence of these seems to support the limitation of the species to the forms having blue rays.

Aster puniceus L.

RED STEM ASTER

Along streams, in swamps and wet places. Very common. August and September. This is the earliest flowering aster of this region. It is very variable in size, aspect, length and breadth of its leaves.

Aster Novi-Belgii L.

NEW BELGIAN ASTER

Along the Ausable river above the upper iron bridge. August and September. Separated from the preceding species by its more narrow leaves and smooth stem. The two species seem to run together.

Aster acuminatus *Mx.*

ACUMINATE ASTER

Wet or moist soil in woods and open places. Common and variable. August and September. In poor soil and in elevated exposed situations the plants are small, having short stems, few leaves and few flower heads.

Aster Tradescanti *L.*

TRADESCANT'S ASTER

Along the railroad near Raybrook. September.

Doellingeria umbellata (*Mill.*) *Nees**Aster umbellatus* *Mill.*

UMBELLED ASTER

Wet or dry soil. Common. August. The species varies much in size and aspect. A small form occurs along the bushy banks of streams. It often projects over the water and spreads its leaves laterally in such a way as to cause them to appear somewhat two ranked.

Erigeron Canadensis *L.*

HORSEWEED. BUTTERWEED

Pastures and clearings. Very common and very variable in size. Ranging from 6 inches to 6 feet high.

Erigeron ramosus (*Walt.*) *B. S. P.**E. strigosus* *Muhl.*

DAISY FLEABANE

Meadows and pastures. Common. June to August. Its usual associate, *E. annuus* (*L.*) *Pers.*, is absent from North Elba.

Antennaria plantaginifolia (*L.*) *Rich.*

PLANTAIN LEAF EVERLASTING

Poor dry soil. Common. May and June.

Antennaria margaritacea (*L.*) *Hook.**Anaphalis margaritacea* *B. & H.*

PEARLY EVERLASTING

Dry ground in pastures and by roadsides. Common. August.

Gnaphalium uliginosum L.

LOW CUDWEED

Low ground and roadsides. Common. August.

Rudbeckia hirta L.

HAIRY RUDBECKIA

Meadows and pastures. Common. July and August. This is sometimes called yellow daisy. It is a rival of the white daisy and an unwelcome weed in meadows.

Achillea Millefolium L.

YARROW. MILFOIL

Waysides and fields. Very common. August. Introduced. A pink flowered variety is sometimes cultivated in flower gardens and occasionally escapes and grows in waste places and by roadsides.

Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum L.

WHITE DAISY. OX EYE DAISY

Abundant. June to August. A pernicious weed in meadows, but one which readily yields to cultivation. Introduced.

Tanacetum vulgare L.

TANSY

Roadsides and waste places about houses. Introduced and sometimes planted.

Arnica Chamissonis Less.

SOFT ARNICA

Along mountain streams. July and August. Many years ago I collected specimens of this plant about a mile north of Indian pass. It was growing by the side of the stream that flows northward from the pass. I have not since that time seen it growing in North Elba, but retain it in the list because it may possibly yet exist about some of the head waters of that stream or in the unexplored southwestern part of the town.

Senecio aureus L.

GOLDEN RAGWORT. SQUAWWEED

Swamps and wet places. Not common. Averyville swamp. July.

Senecio Robbinsii *Oakes*

ROBBIN'S RAGWORT

In wet or dry soil. Common. July.

Erechtites hieracifolia *L.*

FIREWEED

Borders of woods and clearings, specially in places overrun by fire.
Wood farm. August.

Arctium Lappa *L.*

BURDOCK

Roadsides and waste places about dwellings. Lake Placid.

Carduus lanceolatus *L.**Cnicus lanceolatus* Hoffm.

COMMON THISTLE

Roadsides and pastures. Common. August. Introduced.

Carduus arvensis (*L.*) *Robb.**Cnicus arvensis* Hoffm.

CANADA THISTLE

Fields, pastures and roadsides. Common. July and August. A most troublesome introduced weed spreading both by seeds and deep subterranean rootstocks.

Carduus muticus (*Mx.*) *Pers.**Cnicus muticus* Pursh

AWNLESS SWAMP THISTLE

Swamps and wet places, woods and clearings. August

Hieracium aurantiacum *L.*

ORANGE HAWKWEED. PAINT BRUSH

Meadows and pastures. Lake Placid, Wood farm and John Brown farm. An introduced and troublesome weed. It spreads by seeds and by runners, grows rapidly and crowds out other and better plants. Upon its first appearance in a meadow or pasture it should be promptly

destroyed. If it has become abundant it may be subdued by an application of salt. Putting the infested field under thorough cultivation will also overcome it to some extent.

Hieracium Canadense *Mx.*

CANADA HAWKWEED. SHARP TOOTH HAWKWEED.

Thin woods and bushy places. Rare. Raybrook. August and September.

Hieracium scabrum *Mx.*

ROUGH HAWKWEED

Dry soil in pastures and clearings. Common. August. This is the prevailing species of hawkweed in North Elba.

Hieracium Pilosella *L.*

PILOSE HAWKWEED

Found by Mrs Bodman in a dooryard at Lake Placid. It is an introduced plant and perhaps is not permanently established.

Nabalus altissimus (*L.*) *Hook.*

Prenanthes altissima *L.*

FALL PRENANTHES. TALL WHITE LETTUCE

Woods and open places. Common. August and September. This species and the next following one are very variable in the shape and lobing of the leaves.

Nabalus albus (*L.*) *Hook.*

Prenanthes alba *L.*

WHITE LETTUCE. RATTLESNAKE ROOT

Habitat and general appearance of the plant like the last. Its pappus however is darker colored and its long involucre scales are more numerous. August and September.

Nabalus trifolius *Cass.*

TALL RATTLESNAKE ROOT

Thin woods. Occasional. Wood farm and Indian pass. August.

Nabalus nanus (*Bigel.*) *DC.**Prenanthes serpentaria* var. *nana* Gray

LOW RATTLESNAKE ROOT

Top of Mt McIntyre. An alpine or subalpine species in which the flower heads are mostly clustered at the top of the stem and the leaves are deeply lobed or parted. Boott's rattlesnake root, *N. Boottii* DC., is found on the summit of Mt Marcy and of Mt Whiteface, but not in North Elba. Its leaves are not lobed.

Taraxacum Taraxacum (*L.*) *Karst.**T. officinale* Web.

DANDELION

Fields, pastures and waysides. Very common. May and June. Introduced and sometimes cultivated as a potherb. Young uncultivated plants are often used for the same purpose. A troublesome weed in lawns.

Lactuca Canadensis *L.*

WILD LETTUCE

Fence rows and copses. Common. August.

Lactuca spicata (*Lam.*) *Hitchc.*

" *L. leucophaea* Gray

TALL LACTUCA. TALL BLUE LETTUCE

Similar to the preceding species in general appearance, and growing in similar places. It may be distinguished by its bluish flowers and beakless seeds.

LOBELIACEAE

Lobelia inflata *L.*

INDIAN TOBACCO

Fields, pastures and waysides. Common. August.

CAMPANULACEAE

Campanula rotundifolia *L.*

HAREBELL

Pastures, roadsides and rocky places. August. Along the road to Averyville and on the precipitous side of Wallface mountain.

Campanula aparinoides *Pursh*

MARSH BELLFLOWER

Wet or swampy ground. Occasional. Averyville swamp and along Ray brook. August. Its flowers vary from white to pale blue.

Campanula rapunculoides *L.*

RAMPION-LIKE BELLFLOWER

Introduced and still persisting about the site of a former dwelling near the upper iron bridge. August.

ERICACEAE

Vaccinium Canadense *Rich.*

CANADIAN BLUEBERRY

Thin woods, clearings and pastures, in wet or dry soil. June. This is the prevailing blueberry of North Elba. It may be known by its downy or pubescent leaves and twigs. It fruits abundantly and formerly people came long distances to pick the berries.

Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum *Lam.*

DWARF BLUEBERRY

Habitat similar to the last with which it is often associated, but it ascends to higher altitudes. The fruit of the two species is equally esteemed.

V. Pennsylvanicum angustifolium *Gray*

NARROW LEAVED DWARF BLUEBERRY

Summit of Mt McIntyre and Mt Wright. June. This variety is but a few inches high and has narrow leaves. Its small size is evidently due to its peculiar and unfavorable place of growth.

Vaccinium uliginosum *L.*

BOG BILBERRY

Indian pass and open summit of Mt McIntyre and Mt Wright. June. The fruit is black when ripe and has an agreeable acid flavor.

The swamp blueberry or high bush blueberry, *V. corymbosum* *L.*, was not seen within the limits of the town, though it delights in cool elevated regions.

Oxycoccus macrocarpus (Ait.) Pers.*Vaccinium macrocarpon* Ait.

LARGE CRANBERRY. AMERICAN CRANBERRY

Bogs and marshes. June and July. Many years ago fine specimens of this cranberry were collected at the south end of Lake Placid. It still persists there on one of the bogs.

Oxycoccus Oxycoccus (L.) MacM.*Vaccinium Oxycoccus* L.

SMALL CRANBERRY

Bogs, marshes and mountain tops. Averyville swamp, Hidden swamp and the summit of Mt McIntyre and Mt Wright. June and July. This hardy little plant fruits freely in the cold bleak situations it occupies on the mountain tops. Formerly it grew in a marsh on Wood farm and was much more abundant on Hidden swamp than it is now. By the destruction of the forests and the consequent rapid evaporation of moisture the swamps gradually become drier and firmer and small shrubs become more abundant in them. Both these changes are unfavorable to the cranberry and it gradually gives up the struggle for existence.

Chiogenes hispidula (L.) T. & G.*C. serpyllifolia* Salisb.

CREEPING SNOWBERRY

Not common. Indian pass and summit of Mt McIntyre. June. A pretty creeping vine with small nearly orbicular leaves of a spicy flavor and a small white edible fruit.

Gaultheria procumbens L.

WINTERGREEN

Heathy places. Scarce. Raybrook and Wood farm. July. The fruit persists through the winter and is larger and better in spring than in autumn. This little evergreen has many local names of which Rafinesque gives a dozen or more.

Andromeda Polifolia L.

WILD ROSEMARY

Bogs, marshes and banks of sluggish streams. Averyville swamp and Hidden swamp. June and July.

Camaedaphne calyculata (L.) Moench*Cassandra calyculata* DC.

LEATHER LEAF

Marshes, margins of lakes and streams and tops of high mountains. Common. May and June. On the summit of Mt McIntyre this shrub is very small and flowers late and sparingly.

Kalmia angustifolia L.

SHEEP LAUREL. SHEEP POISON. LAMBKILL

Wet or dry soil. Common. July and August. It ascends to the top of Mt McIntyre where it blossoms in August. In some of the marshes of the Adirondacks it grows luxuriantly and has leaves longer and broader than in the common form. Its foliage is poisonous to sheep if eaten by them, as may be inferred from the common names given to the plant.

Kalmia glauca Ait.

PALE LAUREL. SWAMP LAUREL

Peat bogs, swamps and mountain tops. Averyville swamp, shores of Mud pond and Little Cherrypatch pond and summit of Mt McIntyre. June. The flowers of this pretty little shrub are larger and more showy than those of the preceding species. They are bright rosy red when fresh, but become purplish when old or in drying. The leaves are thick, very smooth, bright glossy green above and pale beneath.

Rhododendron Lapponicum (L.) Wahl.

LAPLAND RHODODENDRON. ALPINE ROSEBAY

Summit of Mt McIntyre and Mt Wright. June. This diminutive shrub is inconspicuous by reason of its small size, but its flowers are showy and of a beautiful purplish red color.

Ledum Groenlandicum Oeder*L. latifolium* Ait.

LABRADOR TEA

Bogs, swamps, shores and mountain tops. Common. June. In Indian pass it was found in flower in August.

Chimaphila umbellata (L.) Nutt.

PRINCE'S PINE

Woods. Rare. Raybrook and Wood farm.

***Pyrola rotundifolia* L.**

ROUND LEAVED WINTERGREEN

Woods. Not rare. July.

***Pyrola elliptica* Nutt.**

SHINLEAF

Woods. Common. July.

***Pyrola secunda* L.**

ONE SIDED WINTERGREEN

Woods. Common. July.

***P. secunda pumila* Paine**

A dwarf form differing from the type in its smaller size, fewer flowers and nearly orbicular leaves which are 6 to 9 lines in diameter. Raybrook and Moose island in Lake Placid.

***Monotropa uniflora* L.**

INDIAN PIPE. CORPSE PLANT

Woods. Common. July and August. This singular waxy white plant often attracts attention by its peculiar shape and color. The single flower which terminates the stem droops or curves to one side like the bowl of a pipe, but it becomes erect with age. The whole plant turns black in drying.

Hypopitys Hypopitys* (L.) SmallMonotropa Hypopitys* L.

PINE SAP. FALSE BEECH DROPS

Under coniferous trees. Rare. Under young spruce trees north of North Elba post office. August.

DIAPENSIACEAE

***Diapensia Lapponica* L.**

DIAPENSIA. LAPLAND DIAPENSIA

Top of Mt McIntyre and Mt Wright. A pretty little alpine plant 2 or 3 inches high, bearing a single conspicuous white flower at the top of the stem which is densely clothed below with thick but narrow often recurved evergreen leaves.

PRIMULACEAE

Lysimachia terrestris (L.) B. S. P.*L. stricta* Ait.

RACEMED LOOSESTRIFE. BULB BEARING LOOSESTRIFE

Shores of lakes and streams, ditches and wet places. Common. July and August.

Trientalis Americana Pursh

STAR FLOWER. CHICKWEED WINTERGREEN

Woods and mountain tops. Common. June. It is smaller than usual when growing on the mountain tops, and generally sterile.

OLEACEAE

Fraxinus Americana L.

WHITE ASH

A few trees represent this species. They are on the high hill on Newman farm. This is the only known station for the species in North Elba.

Fraxinus nigra Marsh.*F. sambucifolia* Lam.

BLACK ASH. HOOP ASH

Low wet woods and swamps. Common. May.

APOCYNACEAE

Apocynum androsaemifolium L.

SPREADING DOGBANE

Dry soil in open places. Scarce. July. A patch of it may be seen on the east side of Adirondack lodge road a few rods southeast of North Elba post office.

ASCLEPIADACEAE

Asclepias Syriaca L.*A. Cornuti* Dec.

SILKWEED

Roadsides. Rare. Adirondack lodge road between the North Elba post office and Wood farm. July.

GENTIANACEAE

***Gentiana linearis* Froel.**

NARROW LEAVED GENTIAN

Moist or wet places, swamps and mountain tops. Common. August.
Found in nearly all parts of the Adirondacks and the only representative
of the genus in North Elba.

HYDROPHYLLACEAE

***Hydrophyllum Virginicum* L.**

VIRGINIA WATERLEAF

Woods. Rare. Old Keene road. June.

CONVOLVULACEAE

***Convolvulus sepium* L.**

HEDGE BINDWEED

Fields and fence rows. Rare. Lake Placid and John Brown farm.
August. This is sometimes a troublesome weed.

SCROPHULARIACEAE

***Chelone glabra* L.**

SNAKE HEAD. SHELLFLOWER

Wet places and along streams. Common. August.

***Verbascum Thapsus* L.**

MULLEIN

A common weed in pastures and by roadsides. Introduced. August.

***Veronica Americana* Schw.**

AMERICAN BROOKLIME

Banks of the Ausable south of Brewster's mill. June.

***Veronica arvensis* L.**

CORN SPEEDWELL

An introduced weed in cultivated ground. Lake Placid.

Veronica serpyllifolia L.

THYME LEAVED SPEEDWELL

Rare. Raybrook and Wood farm. July.

Melampyrum lineare Lam.*M. Americanum* Mx.

AMERICAN COW WHEAT

Thin woods and clearings. Common. August. It ascends to the top of Mt McIntyre.

LENTIBULACEAE

Utricularia vulgaris L.

COMMON BLADDERWORT. GREATER BLADDERWORT

Lakes and sluggish streams. Raybrook and Lake Placid. August.

Utricularia cornuta Mx.

HORNED BLADDERWORT

Bogs in the south end of Lake Placid. August.

LABIATAE

Mentha arvensis L.

CORN MINT

Waysides. Lake Placid. August. An introduced plant which is sometimes a troublesome weed in cultivated ground.

Mentha Canadensis L.

CANADIAN MINT. WILD MINT

Shores and wet places. Common. August.

Lycopus Virginicus L.

BUGLEWEED

Wet or moist ground. Common. August.

Lycopus sinuatus L.

WATER HOARHOUND

Growing with the preceding species or in similar places but less abundant. Both are reputed to possess medicinal properties.

***Nepeta Cataria* L.**

CATNIP

An introduced plant found chiefly in waste places about houses. Lake Placid. August.

Glechoma hederacea* L.Nepeta Glechoma* Benth.

GROUND IVY. GILL-OVER-THE-GROUND

Waste places. Lake Placid and near the upper iron bridge. Introduced. June and July.

***Scutellaria lateriflora* L.**

MAD DOG SKULLCAP

Shores and wet places. Common. August. The common name commemorates its formerly supposed efficacy in preventing hydrophobia. It now has some reputation as a nervine.

***Scutellaria galericulata* L.**

COMMON SKULLCAP

Shores and wet places. Common. August.

Prunella vulgaris* L.Brunella vulgaris* L.

SELF HEAL. HEAL ALL

Fields, pastures and roadsides. Common. July and August.

***Galeopsis Tetrahit* L.**

HEMP NETTLE

Waste grounds, commonly about houses and barns. August. An introduced weed. A form having white flowers sometimes occurs. A thrifty patch of this plant was found on the top of Ampersand mountain.

***Stachys palustris* L.**

MARSH HEDGE NETTLE

Marshes and wet ground, but sometimes on dry upland. Rare. Allen farm. Probably a recent introduction.

PLANTAGINACEAE

***Plantago major* L.**

COMMON PLANTAIN

Pastures and roadsides. Very common. An introduced plant nearly always to be found about houses, and even in the gutters of the less frequented streets of cities and villages. In the Adirondacks a small form occurs in sandy or gravelly soil along the shores of lakes and streams.

***Plantago Rugelii* Dec.**

RUGEL'S PLANTAIN

Habitat the same as in the preceding species but less common. Allen farm. August.

AMARANTHACEAE

***Amaranthus retroflexus* L.**

ROUGH PIGWEED

Cultivated ground and gardens. Common. August. Introduced.

CHENOPODIACEAE

***Chenopodium album viride* (L.) Moq.**

GOOSEFOOT. LAMB'S QUARTERS. PIGWEED

Cultivated fields and gardens. Common. August. Introduced. This and the preceding are troublesome weeds. The broad leaved typical form of the species, *C. album* L., is apparently absent from North Elba.

POLYGONACEAE

Fagopyrum Fagopyrum* (L.) Karst.F. esculentum* Moench

BUCKWHEAT

Introduced and cultivated for its seeds. It is often found growing spontaneously in old fields and by roadsides. July and August.

***Fagopyrum Tataricum* (L.) Gaert.**

TARTARY WHEAT. INDIA WHEAT

The remarks under the preceding species are applicable to this also.

POLYGONUM

Leaves ovate.....	1
Leaves oblong or lanceolate	2
1 Stem ciliate at the nodes, flowers in racemes.....	cilinode
1 Stem not ciliate at the nodes, flowers not racemed.....	Convolvulus
2 Stem armed with recurved prickles.....	sagittatum
2 Stem unarmed.....	3
3 Flowers inconspicuous, in the axils of the leaves.....	aviculare
3 Flowers in slender drooping racemes.....	Hydropiper
3 Flowers in erect spike-like racemes	4
4 Peduncles glandular.....	Pennsylvanicum
4 Peduncles glabrous.....	Persicaria

Polygonum cilinode *Mx.*

FRINGE JOINT POLYGONUM

Rocky places and along fences. Common. July and August.

P. cilinode brevis *n. var.*

Stems about a foot long, erect, flowers terminal or nearly so. Top of Cobble hill. August and September. This variety seems to be peculiar to the Adirondack region. It was found several years ago on the summit of Bald mountain on the west shore of Third lake.

Polygonum Convolvulus *L.*

BLACK BINDWEED

Cultivated ground. Raybrook. August. Introduced and a troublesome weed in gardens.

Polygonum sagittatum *L.*

ARROWHEAD. TEARTHUMB

Wet ground, swales and ditches. Common. August.

Polygonum aviculare *L.*

KNOTGRASS. DOORWEED

Hard compact soil. About dwellings, by roadsides and pathways. Common. The erect knotweed, *P. erectum* L., is often associated with this species but no representatives of it were seen in North Elba.

Polygonum Hydropiper *L.*

SMARTWEED. WATER PEPPER

Ditches and wet places. Common. August.

***Polygonum Pennsylvanicum* L.**

HAIRY STALK PERSICARIA. PENNSYLVANIA PERSICARIA

Gardens and cultivated fields. Rare. Lake Placid. August.

***Polygonum Persicaria* L.**

LADY'S THUMB

Gardens and fields. Common. August. Introduced.

***Rumex crispus* L.**

CURLED DOCK

Fields, gardens and waste places. Common. July. Introduced.

***Rumex obtusifolius* L.**

BITTER DOCK. BROAD LEAVED DOCK

Roadsides and waste places. Occasional. Lake Placid and near North Elba post office.

***Rumex Acetosella* L.**

SHEEP SORREL. FIELD SORREL

Fields, pastures and waysides. Abundant. A very pernicious weed. This and the preceding species are introduced plants.

THYMELEACEAE

***Dirca palustris* L.**

LEATHERWOOD. MOOSEWOOD

Damp soil. Rare. Wood's sap works. May. Remarkable for the toughness of its bark and twigs.

LORANTHACEAE

Razoumofskya pusilla* (Pk.) KuntzeArceuthobium pusillum* Pk.

DWARF ARCEUTHOBIUM

Parasitic on living branches of spruce trees. Averyville swamp. September.

EUPHORBIACEAE

***Euphorbia Cyparissias* L.**

CYPRESS SPURGE

Roadside at the cemetery from which it is spreading. Introduced.

URTICACEAE

Urtica dioica *L.*

STINGING NETTLE

Roadsides and waste places. Raybrook. August

Urtica gracilis *Ait.*

SLENDER NETTLE

Roadsides. Lake Placid and Wood farm. August

Urticastrum divaricatum (*L.*) *Kuntze**Laportea Canadensis* Gaud.

WOOD NETTLE

Wet or moist places in woods. Common. July and August. Notwithstanding its stinging prickles the foliage of this plant is apparently sometimes eaten by deer.

Ulmus Americana *L.*

AMERICAN ELM. WHITE ELM

Valley of the Ausable and Newman farm. Scarce. May.

MYRICACEAE

Myrica Gale *L.*

SWEET GALE

Swamps and shores of lakes. Mirror lake. May.

Comptonia peregrina (*L.*) *Coulter**Myrica asplenifolia* Endl.

SWEET FERN

Dry, sandy or rocky soil. Near the cemetery. June.

CUPULIFERAE

Alnus incana (*L.*) *Willd.*

SPECKLED ALDER. HOARY ALDER

Swamps and shores of lakes and streams. Common. May.

Alnus Alnobetula* (Ehrh.) KochA. viridis* DC.

GREEN ALDER. MOUNTAIN ALDER

Summit of Mt McIntyre and Mt Wright. May and June.

***Betula lutea* Mx.**

YELLOW BIRCH. GRAY BIRCH

Very common. One of the principal forest trees of the region. May.

***Betula papyrifera* Marsh.**

WHITE BIRCH. PAPER BIRCH. CANOE BIRCH

Scattered through the forests but not plentiful. It sometimes attains a large size. May.

***B. papyrifera minor* Tuckerm.**

Open summit of Mt McIntyre and in Indian pass. A low straggling shrub or small tree with a brown or reddish brown bark with no traces of the usual white color of the species. Along the trail on the west side of Mt Wright several trees of this species were seen the bark of whose trunks was blackish brown although they had a basal diameter of 3 or 4 inches. The color of the bark was similar to that of the cherry birch, *B. lenta* L.

***Corylus rostrata* Ait.**

BEAKED HAZELNUT

Waysides and clearings. Common. May. It is sometimes erroneously called witch hazel. The witch hazel was not seen in North Elba, but it occurs in the adjoining town of Keene.

Fagus Americana* SweetF. ferruginea* Ait.

BEECH. AMERICAN BEECH

Very common. May and June. In many places this tree is more plentiful than either the yellow birch or the sugar maple. These three trees constitute the greater part of the deciduous trees of the forests.

Ostrya Virginiana* (Mill.) Willd.O. Virginica* Willd.

HOP HORNBEAM. IRONWOOD

Scarce. Placid club grounds and Ausable valley. May and June. The blue beech, *Carpinus Caroliniana* Walt., occurs in some parts of the Adirondacks and even in the adjoining town of Keene, but it was not seen in North Elba.

SALICACEAE

SALIX

Stamens five.....	lucida
Stamens two.....	1
1 Capsules glabrous.....	2
1 Capsules pubescent or silky.....	4
2 Dwarf, prostrate or spreading alpine shrub.....	Uva-ursi
2 Erect shrubs, not alpine.....	3
3 Leaves lanceolate.....	cordata
3 Leaves elliptic or ovate.....	balsamifera
4 Leaves tomentose beneath.....	Bebbiana
4 Leaves silky beneath.....	sericea
4 Leaves glaucous beneath.....	discolor

Salix lucida Muhl.

SHINING WILLOW. GLOSSY WILLOW

Margins of streams and lakes. Common. June. Two forms occur in one of which the leaves are 12 to 18 lines wide, in the other, 6 to 10.

Salix Uva-ursi Pursh

BEARBERRY WILLOW

Summit of Mt McIntyre and Mt Wright. June.

Salix cordata Muhl.

HEART LEAVED WILLOW

Margins of streams and lakes. Scarce. Round lake. May and June.

Salix balsamifera (Hook.) Barratt

BALSAM WILLOW

Near the southeast shore of Mirror lake and near the south end of Lake Placid. May. The margin of the leaves and the lower surface do not agree rigidly with the description of the balsam willow leaves, but in other respects the characters of the species are well shown.

*Salix Bebbiana Sarg.**S. rostrata* Richardson

BEBB'S WILLOW. BEAKED WILLOW

This is the prevailing willow in North Elba and in many other parts of the Adirondacks. It is very variable in its foliage and general appearance and not very particular as to its habitat. It grows in wet or

in dry soil and its leaves may have a grayish green or a purplish brown hue, specially when young.

Salix sericea *Marsh.*

SILKY WILLOW

Along the Ausable. May.

Salix discolor *Muhl.*

GLAUCOUS WILLOW. PUSSY WILLOW

Along streams and in wet places. Common. May.

S. discolor prinoides (*Pursh*) *Anders.*

Near the Notch house and by the side of the road to Epps farm. Distinguished by its small narrow leaves.

Populus tremuloides *Mx.*

ASPEN. AMERICAN ASPEN

Light sandy or gravelly soil. Common. April and May. On the tract known as the Alger job, through which the road to Adirondack lodge passes, there are several trees of this species whose bark is scarcely less white than that of the paper birch.

Populus grandidentata *Mx.*

LARGE TOOTHED ASPEN

Less plentiful than the preceding species. Lake Placid. April and May. The young leaves are covered with a whitish silky tomentum. This makes the tree conspicuous and is a good mark of distinction between this and the preceding species while the tomentum remains on the leaves.

Populus balsamifera *L.*

BALM-OF-GILEAD. BALSAM POPLAR. TACAMAHAC

In a ravine east of the cemetery. April and May.

P. balsamifera candicans (*Ait.*) *Gray*

Near Mountain View house.

EMPETRACEAE

Empetrum nigrum *L.*

BLACK CROWBERRY

Indian pass and top of Mt McIntyre and Mt Wright. A pretty little heath-like undershrub.

CONIFERAE

***Pinus Strobus* L.**

WHITE PINE. WEYMOUTH PINE

The largest, most noble and most valuable of the forest trees of the Adirondacks. Of it not many full grown representatives remain. A few trees of the old stock or virgin forest are still standing on the land of the Placid club and a few at the south end of Lake Placid. The largest tree seen by me in the town is on Wood farm, on the east bank of the Ausable. It has a basal circumference of 15 feet. These old pine trees lift their heads above the other trees of the forest and spread their branches and foliage in the unobstructed sunlight. But on account of their commercial value, they are generally the first to be taken by the lumbermen if they are in the vicinity of a stream down which the logs can be floated to mill or to market. The species is easily recognized by its long cylindric cones with their unarmed scales and by its slender leaves which grow in fascicles or clusters of fives.

***Pinus resinosa* Ait.**

RED PINE. CANADIAN PINE. NORWAY PINE

This tree occurs in the western part of the town, but is absent from the eastern part. Young trees are common about Raybrook and an occasional tree is seen in the vicinity of Lake Placid, but none east of the Ausable. Its cones are ovate and have thick but unarmed scales and its leaves are long, coarse and two in a cluster. The pitch pine, *Pinus rigida* Mill., is absent.

Picea Canadensis* (Mill.) B. S. P.P. alba* Lk.

WHITE SPRUCE

Young trees of this spruce are not rare in and near the valley of the Ausable. They are in and about Newman, near the cemetery, south of Brewster's mill and east and southeast of Mountain View house. In the last locality are a few trees of large size. In the low woods between Wood farm and Freemans Home an occasional tree occurs with naked trunk of suitable size for lumber. This spruce is readily distinguished from our other species by its longer slender leaves which are generally of a silvery or glaucous green hue, and by its pale glabrous twigs. Its

young shoots and leaves develop earlier in the season than those of the other species, its young twigs being 2 to 4 inches long when the terminal buds of the others are just beginning to burst and reveal their contents. A dwarf form occurs on the top of Mt McIntyre, in which the leaves are shorter and more slender than in the common form and are without the glaucous hue. It bears no cones and is referred to this species because its twigs are glabrous.

***Picea Mariana* (Mill.) B. S. P.**

P. nigra Lk. *P. nigra* var. *rubra* Engelm.

BLACK SPRUCE

Considerable confusion and difference of opinion have resulted from recent efforts to identify the red spruce of Lambert and separate it from the black spruce of early writers. The *Manual*, accepting Dr Engelmann's view, admitted it in the last edition as a variety of the black spruce, and this is in harmony with the view of that most excellent botanist and dendrologist, Michaux. In *Illustrated flora* it is admitted as a distinct species, but I have failed to find any spruce in the Adirondacks that shows well the characters therein ascribed to it. The upland form with dark green foliage and larger cones, which in the *Manual* is taken to be a variety of the black spruce, has recently been published by Prof. Sargent as a distinct species to which he has given the name *Picea rubens*. This is understood by him to be the same as Lambert's red spruce, *P. rubra*. We have followed the *Manual* in classing it with the black spruce.

***Picea brevifolia* Pk.**

SWAMP SPRUCE

Peat bogs and marshes. Averyville swamp, Hidden swamp and Wood farm swamp. This is taken by Prof. Sargent in *Silva of North America* to be a small form of the black spruce, *P. Mariana*. It differs in some respects from the characters ascribed by him to the black spruce and it seems best to keep it distinct.

***P. brevifolia semiprostrata* Pk.**

A small sterile half prostrate form found on the open summit of Mt McIntyre and Mt Wright. All the spruces of North Elba blossom in June.

Tsuga Canadensis Carr.

HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK SPRUCE

Woods south of John Brown farm and sparingly along Indian pass trail. This species is abundant in some parts of the Adirondack region, and its scarcity in North Elba is one of the peculiarities of its flora.

Abies balsamea (L.) Mill.

BALSAM FIR. BALSAM

A small tree. Very common but very beautiful and symmetrical when well grown, but very irregular and straggling when growing in rocky, bleak and exposed places on high mountains. In North Elba it grows both in lowland and upland, in marshes and on mountains, in woods and in pastures and open places. Its foliage usually has a silvery luster but this is not constant. Its leaves sometimes spread laterally along the sides of the branches, in other instances they project in all directions except downward, in this respect imitating the leaves of spruces. They are blunt or notched. The cones are produced on short branches near the top of the tree. They stand erect and when mature their scales fall from the axis, leaving it attached to the branch. The flowers appear early in June. The bark contains numerous reservoirs or blisters which contain a limpid viscid resin or pitch known as Canada balsam. The smooth bark, the shape and mode of attachment of the leaves and the length and position of the cones all furnish available characters for distinguishing the balsam fir from the spruces. An unusually large tree of this species is standing on the land of the Placid club.

Larix laricina (Du Roi) Koch*L. Americana* Mx.

TAMARACK. AMERICAN LARCH

Swamps, marshes and upland. Common. Our only conifer having deciduous leaves. A few years ago an introduced insect attacked the tamarack trees, and feeding upon the leaves in such numbers as to defoliate the trees, it destroyed many of them, for the tree could not long survive the frequent loss of all its leaves. The insect seems to be less abundant now and the trees still living are regaining their former thrifty appearance.

Thuja occidentalis L.

ARBOR VITAE. WHITE CEDAR.

Shores of lakes, along streams and sometimes far up on the sides of mountains. A small shrubby form occurs on the open summit of Mt Wright. It was not seen on Mt McIntyre.

Juniperus nana Willd.*J. communis* L. (in part)

LOW JUNIPER

In a pasture near Mountain View house. This is its only known station in North Elba and but a single representative of the species was found there. The alpine variety, *J. communis* var. *alpina* Gaud. of the *Manual*, however, occurs on the top of Mt McIntyre and Mt Wright where it seeks the shelter of rocks and scarcely rises above the mosses and lichens among which it grows. It is nearly prostrate in its mode of growth and its leaves are shorter than in the common form. It was not found in fertile condition.

Taxus minor (Mx.) Britton*T. Canadensis* Willd.

GROUND HEMLOCK. AMERICAN YEW

Woods and shaded places. Along the Ausable river and the old Keene road. May and June. Its ripe fruit is red and drupe-like with a cavity in the apex in which the tip of the hard bony seed may be seen.

ORCHIDACEAE

Peramium tessellatum (Lodd.)*Goodyera Menziesii* Lindl. (in part)

TESSELLATED RATTLESNAKE PLANTAIN

Woods. Occasional. August. M. L. Fernald has recently indicated in *Rhodora* the distinctive characters which separate this species from *G. Menziesii* Lindl. with which it has sometimes been confused.

Peramium repens (L.) Salisb.*Goodyera repens* R. Br.

SMALLER RATTLESNAKE PLANTAIN

Woods. Occasional. July and August. This plant is easily recognized by its second flower spikes and by the peculiar white reticulations of the leaves. This form has recently been separated by M. L. Fernald as a variety to which he gives the name *ophioides*, in allusion to the marking of the leaves, the typical form lacking the white reticulations.

Corallorhiza multiflora Nutt.

LARGE CORALROOT

Woods. Rare. Lake Placid. July.

Corallorhiza Corallorhiza (L.) Karst.*C. innata* R. Br.

EARLY CORALROOT

Woods. Old Keene road. June. A rare species of much smaller size than the preceding and flowering earlier.

Gyrostachys Romanzoffiana (Cham.) MacM.*Spiranthes Romanzoffiana* Cham.

HOODED LADIES TRESSES

Roadside ditches and wet places. Common. August.

Gyrostachys gracilis (Bigel.) Kuntze*Spiranthes gracilis* Beck

SLENDER LADIES TRESSES

Roadsides and pastures. Raybrook. August.

HABENARIA

Flowers purple	psycodes
Flowers white	dilatata
Flowers greenish	1
1 Leaf single, obtuse	obtusata
1 Leaves two, orbicular, basal	orbiculata
1 Leaves several, cauline	bracteata

Habenaria psycodes (L.) Gray

PURPLE SWAMP ORCHIS. SMALL PURPLE FRINGED ORCHIS

Bogs, swales and swamps. Rare. Near Connery pond. August.

Habenaria dilatata (Pursh) Hook.

TALL WHITE BOG ORCHIS

Bogs and wet places. Rare. Valley of the Ausable. July. Collected here many years ago but not recently observed.

Habenaria obtusata (Pursh) Richards.

OBTUSE LEAVED ORCHIS. SMALL NORTHERN BOG ORCHIS

Wet mossy ground and bogs. Rare. Along the trail between Mt Wright and Mt McIntyre. August.

Habenaria orbiculata (*Pursh*) *Torrey*

LARGE ROUND LEAVED ORCHIS

Damp woods. Scarce. Near the road to Epps farm and on the western slope of Mt Wright. July and August. The species is easily recognized by the two large round basal leaves which lie flat on the ground. They are thick, pale green and shining and retain their moisture and vitality a long time. They are said to have been used in former times as a poultice to allay inflammation in wounds and bruises.

Habenaria bracteata (*Willd.*) *R. Br.*

LONG BRACTED ORCHIS. GREEN FLOWERED ORCHIS

Woods. Occasional. Along the old Keene road. July and August. *H. hyperborea* (L.) *R. Br.*, *H. clavellata* (Mx.) *Spreng.* and *H. blephariglotis* (*Willd.*) *Torrey* may be expected to occur.

Cypripedium acaule *Ait.*

STEMLESS LADIES SLIPPER. PURPLE LADIES SLIPPER. MOCCASIN FLOWER

Damp woods, specially under coniferous trees. Common. June and July.

Listera cordata (L.) *R. Br.*, was collected many years ago on the southern slope of Mt Whiteface not far beyond the town line.

IRIDACEAE

Iris versicolor *L.*

LARGER BLUE FLAG

Swamps and shores. Common. June. The root is medicinal. The flowers are beautiful.

Sisyrinchium angustifolium *Mill.*

POINTED BLUE EYED GRASS

Meadows and pastures. Common. June.

LILIACEAE

Polygonatum biflorum (*Walt.*) *Ell.*

SMALLER SOLOMON'S SEAL. HAIRY SOLOMON'S SEAL

Woods. Rare. Adirondack lodge road. June.

Vagnera racemosa (*L.*) *Morong**Smilacina racemosa* *Desf.*

FALSE SPIKENARD. WILD SPIKENARD

Bushy places and clearings. Common. June.

Vagnera trifolia (L.) Morong*Smilacina trifolia* Desf.

THREE LEAVED SOLOMON'S SEAL

Bogs and swamps. Rare. Averyville swamp and Wood farm swamp.
June.

Unifolium Canadense (Desf.) Greene*Maianthemum Canadense* Desf.

TWO LEAVED SOLOMON'S SEAL. FALSE LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

Woods, swamps, pastures and mountain tops. Common. June.
Abundant on the top of Mt McIntyre.

Streptopus roseus Mx.

ROSE FLOWERED TWIST FOOT. SESSILE LEAVED TWISTED STALK

Woods and mountains. Common. June.

Streptopus amplexifolius (L.) DC.

CLASPING LEAVED TWISTED STALK

Woods and mountain slopes. Occasional. Base of Pitchoff mountain,
head of Cascade lake and trail to Mt McIntyre. June. Less frequent
than the preceding species, from which it may be distinguished by its
greenish white flowers and the naked margins of its leaves. Both
species sometimes have the peduncle forked. The ripe fruit is red.

Clintonia borealis (Ait.) Raf.

NORTHERN CLINTONIA. YELLOW CLINTONIA

Woods, swamps and open places. Very common. June and July.
This plant is found almost everywhere in the Adirondack region. It
ascends to the top of the highest mountains. In these elevated places it
may be found in flowers at the time the plants in the valleys are bearing
ripe fruit. The ripe fruit is deep blue and almost as attractive as the
flowers. Vigorous plants often have a lateral cluster of flowers an inch
or two below the terminal cluster, and in rare instances there are two
lateral clusters. The number of flowers in a lateral cluster is less than in
the terminal cluster.

Uvularia sessilifolia L.*Oakesia sessilifolia* Wats.

SESSILE LEAVED BELLWORT

Thin woods and open places. Common. June.

Erythronium Americanum *Ker.*

YELLOW ADDER'S TONGUE

Woods and pastures. Common. May.

Medeola Virginiana *L.*

INDIAN CUCUMBER ROOT

Woods. Common. June. The fleshy white root is suggestive of the common name, its shape and flavor bearing some resemblance to the shape and flavor of a cucumber.

Trillium erectum *L.*

FALSE WAKE ROBIN. ILL SCENTED WAKE ROBIN

Woods and thickets. Common. May and June.

Trillium undulatum *Willd.**T. erythrocarpum* *Mx.*

PAINTED WAKE ROBIN

Woods and clearings, specially in soil abounding in vegetable mold. Common. June. The white petals are beautifully striped with purple lines.

Veratrum viride *Ait.*

AMERICAN WHITE HELLEBORE. INDIAN POKE

Swamps and wet places, also on the tops of high mountains. Common. June. The dried powdered leaves are reputed to be a good substitute for the white hellebore of commerce.

JUNCACEAE

JUNCUS

Stems naked, scape-like	1
Stems leafy	2
1 Stamens three	effusus
1 Stamens six	filiformis
2 Leaves with transverse septa	Canadensis
2 Leaves without transverse septa	3
3 Stems less than 6 inches long	bufonius
3 Stems more than 6 inches long	tenuis

Juncus effusus *L.*

BOG RUSH. SOFT RUSH

Ditches and wet places. Common.

Juncus filiformis *L.*

THREAD RUSH

Wet places. Rare. Shore of Marsh pond and on Newman farm.

Juncus Canadensis *J. Gay**J. Canadensis longicaudatus* Engelm.

CANADA RUSH

Wet places. Lake Placid. August.

J. Canadensis brevicaudatus Engelm.*J. Canadensis* var. *coarctatus* Engelm.

NARROW PANICLED RUSH

Ditches, wet places and road sides. Very common.

Juncus bufonius *L.*

TOAD RUSH

Hard ground by roadsides. Common.

Juncus tenuis *Willd.*

SLENDER RUSH. YARD RUSH

Pastures and waysides in soil wet or dry. Common and variable.

Juncoides campestre (*L.*) *Kuntze**Luzula campestris* DC.

WOOD RUSH

Dry soil in pastures and clearings. Common. May and June.

Juncoides pilosum (*L.*) *Kuntze**Luzula vernalis* DC.

HAIRY WOOD RUSH

Woods and bushy places. Common. May.

Juncoides parviflorum (*Ehrh.*) *Coville**Luzula spadicea* var. *melanocarpa* Meyer

Wet places and mountain sides. Occasional. Road to Epps farm, Notch road and trail to Mt McIntyre.

Juncoides spicatum (L.) Kuntze*Luzula spicata* Desv.

SPIKED WOOD RUSH

Top of Mt Wallace. This is its only known station in our state.
Found there in June 1898.

TYPHACEAE

Typha latifolia L.

BROAD LEAVED CAT TAIL

Bogs and muddy shores. Common. July.

Sparganium simplex Huds.

SIMPLE STEMMED BUR REED

Along streams and margins of lakes. Ausable river. July and August.

Sparganium androcladum fluctuans Morong*S. simplex fluitans* Engelm.

Shallow water. Lake Placid. August. The long narrow leaves float
on the surface of the water.

ARACEAE

Arisaema triphyllum (L.) Torrey

INDIAN TURNIP. JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT

Moist soil in woods and open places. Common. May and June.

Calla palustris L.

WATER ARUM. WILD CALLA

Swamps, bogs and water holes. Little Cherrypatch pond. July.

ALISMACEAE

Sagittaria latifolia Willd.*S. variabilis* Engelm.

. BROAD LEAVED ARROWHEAD

Shallow water and wet places. Lake Placid, Mirror lake and John
Brown farm. July and August. The leaves in this species are very
variable in the width of the blades and the lobes. Several forms recog-
nized in the *Manual* as varieties occur in Lake Placid and Mirror lake.
The obtuse leaf form, var. *obtusa*, the diverse leaf form, var. *diversifolia*,
and the narrow leaf form, var. *angustifolia* may be found.

NAIADACEAE

POTAMOGETON

Leaves of two kinds, submerged and floating.....	1
Leaves all submerged.....	4
1 Submerged leaves filiform, bladeless.....	2
1 Submerged leaves not bladeless.....	3
2 Floating leaves an inch broad or more.....	natans
2 Floating leaves less than an inch broad.....	Oakesianus
3 Submerged leaves linear, sessile, two ranked.....	Nuttallii
3 Submerged leaves linear-lanceolate, tapering to a sessile base....	alpinus
3 Submerged leaves broad, petiolate.....	amplifolius
4 Leaves ovate or lanceolate, less than 3 in. long.....	perfoliatus
3 Leaves elongated, more than 3 in. long.....	praelongus

Potamogeton natans L.

FLOATING PONDWEED

Shallow water. South end of Lake Placid.

Potamogeton Oakesianus Robbins

OAKES'S PONDWEED

Shallow water. Mirror lake. Fruiting specimens not seen.

Potamogeton Nuttallii C. & S.

P. Pennsylvanicus Cham.

NUTTALL'S PONDWEED

A common species in some parts of the Adirondacks but rare in North Elba. Lake Placid.

Potamogeton alpinus Babbis

P. rufescens Schrad.

NORTHERN PONDWEED

South end of Cascade lake. July. This and the next species just come within the town limits at this place. They were collected here many years ago, but have not been noticed elsewhere.

Potamogeton amplifolius Tuckerm.

LARGE LEAVED PONDWEED

South end of Cascade lake. July.

Potamogeton perfoliatus *L.*

CLASPING LEAVED PONDWEED

Ausable river near the Notch house. July.

Potamogeton praelongus *Wulf.*

LONG STEMMED PONDWEED. WHITE STEMMED PONDWEED

Lake Placid. July. It was found growing in water 6 to 10 feet deep.

ERIOCAULEAE

Eriocaulon septangulare *With.*

SEVEN ANGLED PIPEWORT

Shallow water and shores of lakes and streams. Lake Placid and Mirror lake. July and August. The scapes vary from 2 inches to 2 feet in length. When growing in water their length depends on the depth of the water.

CYPERACEAE

Dulichium arundinaceum (*L.*) *Britton**D. spathaceum* Pers.

DULICHUM

Wet places, shores and shallow water. Common. July and August.

Eleocharis palustris (*L.*) *R. & S.*

SPIKE RUSH. CREEPING SPIKE RUSH

Wet places and shallow water. Lake Placid, Mirror lake and Newman farm. August.

Eleocharis ovata (*Roth*) *R. & S.*

OVOID SPIKE RUSH

Wet places. John Brown farm. July and August.

Scirpus caespitosus *L.*

TUFTED CLUB RUSH

Top of Mt McIntyre and Mt Wright and in a marshy place west of Mt Wallace. In flower in June, in fruit in July and August.

Scirpus atrovirens *Muhl.*

DARK GREEN BULRUSH

Moist ground and wet places. Common. July.

Scirpus microcarpus Presl.*S. sylvaticus* var. *digynus* Boeckl.

SMALL FRUITED BULRUSH

Wet places along Adirondack lodge road. August.

Scirpus cyperinus (L.) Kunth*Eriophorum cyperinum* L.

WOOL GRASS

Swamps and wet places. Very common. August.

Two varieties of this species occur in some parts of the Adirondack region. One is *S. cyperinus Eriophorum* (Mx.) Britton, which is *Eriophorum cyperinum* var. *laxum* W. & C. of the *Manual*; the other is *S. cyperinus condensatus* Pk.

Eriophorum vaginatum L.

SHEATHED COTTON GRASS

Swamps and mountain tops. June and July. North end of Mirror lake, Averyville swamp, Wood farm swamp and summit of Mt McIntyre.

Eriophorum Virginicum L.

VIRGINIA COTTON GRASS

Bogs, swamps and wet places. Common. August.

CAREX

Inflorescence monoecious.....	1
Inflorescence dioecious.....	scirpoidea
1 Staminate flowers forming one or more separate terminal spikes.....	2
1 Staminate flowers not forming separate spikes.....	28
2 Pistillate spikes sessile or the lowest on a short inconspicuous or included peduncle, erect or spreading.....	3
2 Pistillate spikes on distinct or exserted peduncles, often recurved or drooping.....	17
3 Pistillate spikes globose or ovoid.....	4
3 Pistillate spikes oblong or cylindric.....	8
4 Perigynia pubescent.....	5
4 Perigynia glabrous.....	7
5 Leaves 1.5-2 lines wide.....	pedicellata
5 Leaves 1 line wide or less.....	6
6 Staminate spike 3 lines long or more.....	Novae-Angliae
6 Staminate spike less than 3 lines long.....	deflexa
7 Perigynia 5 lines long or more.....	intumescens

7 Perigynia less than 5 lines long	oligosperma
8 Pistillate spikes 2.5 lines wide or more	9
8 Pistillate spikes 1-2 lines wide	14
9 Perigynia pubescent	10
9 Perigynia glabrous	11
10 Leaves 2 lines wide or more	Houghtonii
10 Leaves less than 2 lines wide	filiformis
11 Staminate spike one	12
11 Staminate spikes more than one	13
12 Pistillate spikes 5-6 lines wide	lurida
12 Pistillate spikes 3-4 lines wide	Baileyi
13 Pistillate spikes 4-5 lines wide	utriculata
13 Pistillate spikes 3-4 lines wide	monile
14 Plant alpine, scales as broad as the perigynia	Bigelovii
14 Plant not alpine, scales narrower than the perigynia	15
15 Scales spreading, acute, longer than the perigynia	Haydeni
15 Scales erect or appressed, commonly obtuse	16
16 Pistillate spikes approximate, basal sheaths not fibrillose ..	lenticularis
16 Pistillate spikes distant, basal sheaths fibrillose	stricta
17 Pistillate spikes erect or spreading or the lowest sometimes drooping	18
17 Pistillate spikes recurved or drooping	22
18 Pistillate spikes densely flowered	19
18 Pistillate spikes loosely flowered	20
19 Perigynia scabrously pubescent, beaked	scabrata
19 Perigynia glabrous, with a twisted beak	torta
19 Perigynia glabrous, beakless	pallescens
20 Sheaths of the bracts purple	plantaginea
20 Sheaths of the bracts green	21
21 Perigynia faintly nerved, beak straight, scales purplish	altocaulis
21 Perigynia distinctly nerved, beak bent, scales pale	laxiflora
22 Pistillate spikes less than 6 lines long	23
22 Pistillate spikes more than 6 lines long	24
23 Radical spikes present	pedunculata
23 Plant with no radical spikes	Magellanica
24 Pistillate spikes 2-3 lines wide	25
24 Pistillate spikes less than 2 lines wide	26
25 Perigynia round-obovate	crinita
25 Perigynia oblong-ovate	gynandra
26 Scales purplish brown or blackish	torta
26 Scales pale or green	27
27 Perigynia oblong, beakless	gracillima
27 Perigynia oblong, beaked, short stalked	arctata
27 Perigynia fusiform, beaked, sessile	tenuis
28 Spike single, staminate above	29
28 Spikes more than one	30
29 Perigynia subulate-pointed	pauciflora

29	Perigynia obtuse.....	polytrichoides
30	Staminate flowers terminal.....	31
30	Staminate flowers basal.....	33
31	Leaves less than 1 line wide.....	tenella
31	Leaves more than 1 line wide.....	32
32	Perigynia about 2 lines long.....	stipata
32	Perigynia scarcely 1 line long.....	vulpinoidea
33	Perigynia 2 lines long or more.....	34
33	Perigynia less than 2 lines long.....	36
34	Perigynia winged on the margin.....	35
34	Perigynia not winged on the margin.....	Deweyana
35	Spikes obtuse.....	tribuloides
35	Spikes acute.....	scoparia
36	Perigynia long-beaked, horizontal or reflexed.....	sterilis
36	Perigynia short-beaked, not reflexed.....	37
37	Spikes 2-3, distant.....	trisperma
37	Spikes more than 3, the upper crowded or approximate.....	38
38	Spikes many flowered, silvery green.....	canescens
38	Spikes few flowered, green or brownish.....	brunnescens

Carex oligosperma *Mx.*

FEW SEEDED SEDGE

Averyville swamp. August.

Carex intumescens *Rudge*

BLADDER SEDGE

Swamps, wet places and dry ground. Very common. July and August.

Carex utriculata *Boott*

BOTTLE SEDGE

Shores and wet places. John Brown farm. July and August.

Carex monile *Tuckerm.*

NECKLACE SEDGE

Shores and wet places. John Brown farm, Round lake and Marsh pond. August.

Carex lurida *Wahl.*

SALLOW SEDGE

Along streams and ditches by roadsides. Very common. August.

Carex Baileyi Britton*C. lurida* var. *gracilis* Bailey

BAILEY'S SEDGE

Wet places. Common. This is distinguished from the preceding species by its more slender habit and more narrow spikes of which there are rarely more than two.

Carex scabrata Schw.

ROUGH SEDGE

Wet places. Occasional. Near north entrance to Indian pass. July.

Carex Houghtonii Torrey

HOUGHTON'S SEDGE

Many years ago I collected specimens of this sedge near the present site of the Stevens house. I have not seen it in my recent visits to Lake Placid.

Carex filiformis L.

SLENDER SEDGE

Swamps and marshes. Averyville swamp. July and August.

Carex stricta Lam.

TUSsock SEDGE

Swamps, shores and wet places. Common. June.

Carex Haydeni Dewey*C. stricta* var. *decora* Bailey

HAYDEN'S SEDGE

Wet places. Ausable valley and South Meadow. July.

Carex lenticularis Mx.

LENTICULAR SEDGE

Gravelly shores of lakes and streams. Clear lake, Round lake and Lake Placid. June.

Carex Bigelovii Torrey*C. vulgaris* var. *hyperborea* Boott.

BIGELOW'S SEDGE

Top of Mt McIntyre. July and August. In the Adirondacks this sedge is limited in its habitat to the mountain tops.

Carex torta *Boott*

TWISTED SEDGE

Shores of lakes and streams. Mirror lake. June and July.

Carex crinita *Lam.*

FRINGED SEDGE

Wet or moist soil. Very common. June and July.

Carex gynandra *Schw.*

NODDING SEDGE

Wood farm swamp. June. In the *Manual* this sedge is united with the fringed sedge, both being regarded as forms of one species.

Carex Magellanica *Lam.*

MAGELLAN SEDGE

Bogs and swamps. Averyville swamp. June. The mud sedge, *C. limosa* L., is often associated with this species but I have not seen it in North Elba.

Carex arctata *Boott*

DROOPING WOOD SEDGE

Woods, clearings and meadows. Common. June and July.

C. arctata Faxonii *Bailey*

A large form of this variety occurs near Little Cherrypatch pond.

Carex tenuis *Rudge**C. debilis* var. *Rudgei* *Bailey*

SLENDER STALKED SEDGE

Woods and pastures. Averyville and trail to Mt McIntyre. August.

Carex gracillima *Schw.*

GRACEFUL SEDGE

Woods and clearings. Common. June and July.

Carex pallescens *L.*

PALE SEDGE

Meadows, pastures and roadsides. June. This is one of the most abundant sedges of the town. It varies greatly in size.

Carex laxiflora *Lam.*

LOOSE FLOWERED SEDGE

Borders of woods, thickets and clearings. South end of Lake Placid.
June.

C. laxiflora *var. patulifolia* (*Dewey*) *Carey*

With the typical form.

C. laxiflora *var. varians* *Bailey*

Woods and clearings. Common.

Carex plantaginea *Lam.*

PLANTAIN LEAF SEDGE

Wooded hillside near Wood's sap works. June.

Carex altocaulis (*Dewey*) *Britton*

C. Saltuensis *Bailey*

SHEATHED SEDGE

Swampy woods east of Wood farm. • Rare. June. The other known
locality for this sedge in our state is Bergen swamp in Genesee county.

Carex pedunculata *Muhl.*

LONG STALKED SEDGE

Woods between the south end of Lake Placid and Newman. June.

Carex scirpoidea *Mx.*

SCIRPUS-LIKE SEDGE

Top of Wallface mountain. June and July.

Carex deflexa *Hornem.*

C. deflexa *var. Deanei* *Bailey*

NORTHERN SEDGE

Lumber road near Mud pond, and Notch road. June. The small
form of the species, which in the *Manual* is taken as the typical form,
occurs occasionally on the mountain sides. Its staminate spike is less
conspicuous. It was collected many years ago on the south side of Mt
Whiteface.

Carex pedicellata (*Dewey*) *Britton**C. communis* Bailey

FIBROUS ROOTED SEDGE

Thin woods and clearings. Common. June.

C. pedicellata *Wheeleri* (*Bailey*) *Britton**C. communis* var. *Wheeleri* Bailey

Road to Mud pond. The variety is chiefly distinguished by its shorter leaves and short staminate spike. The closely related *C. Pennsylvanica* Lam. is apparently absent.

Carex Novae-Angliae *Schw.*

NEW ENGLAND SEDGE

Woods and open places. Lumber road to Owen pond. June.

Carex leptalea *Wahl.**C. polytrichoides* Muhl.

BRISTLE STALKED SEDGE

Swamps and wet places. Common. June.

Carex pauciflora *Lightf.*

FEW FLOWERED SEDGE

Marshes. Rare. Averyville swamp. June and July. This singular sedge is found on the top of Mt Marcy.

Carex stipata *Muhl.*

AWL FRUITED SEDGE

Swales, ditches and low grounds. Common. June and July.

Carex vulpinoidea *Mx.*

FOX SEDGE

Roadsides and meadows. Raybrook. August. This sedge is abundant in many places but rare in North Elba.

Carex tenella *Schk.*

SOFT LEAVED SEDGE

Shores and swamps. Clear lake and swamp east of Wood farm. June and July.

Carex sterilis Willd.

C. echinata var. *microstachys* Boeckl., *C. echinata* var. *angustata* Bailey

LITTLE PRICKLY SEDGE

Low meadows and along streams. Common. June and July.

C. sterilis cephalantha Bailey

With the typical form but less common.

Carex canescens L.

SILVERY SEDGE

Swamps and shores. Round lake, Marsh pond and Wood farm swamp.
June.

Carex brunnescens (Pers.) Poir.

C. canescens var. *alpicola* Wahl.

BROWNISH SEDGE

Top of Mt McIntyre. It is found on the top of Mt Marcy also.
July and August.

C. brunnescens gracilior Britton

C. canescens var. *vulgaris* Bailey

Very plentiful in woods and open places in either wet or dry soil.
June. This sedge is closely allied to the two species with which it has been associated as a variety by different authors. It is probably a distinct species. It maintains its characters when growing side by side with *C. canescens*, and it fruits earlier than *C. brunnescens* and is less rigid and less brown in maturity.

Carex trisperma Dewey

THREE FRUITED SEDGE

Swampy woods and open bogs. Common. July.

Carex Deweyana Schw.

DEWEY'S SEDGE

Dry soil in woods and pastures. Common. June.

Carex tribuloides moniliformis (Tuckerm.) Britton

C. tribuloides var. *reducta* Bailey

BLUNT BROWN SEDGE

Thin woods and clearings. Common. July and August. The typical form of the species has not been found here so far as I know.

Carex scoparia Schk.

POINTED BROWN SEDGE

Ditches, roadsides and swales. Common. July and August.

C. scoparia minor Boott

Habitat similar to that of the type. It is known by its smaller size, more narrow leaves and smaller brown heads.

The yellow sedge, *C. flava* L., is abundant in many parts of the Adirondacks, but is wanting in North Elba. More extensive search may yet reveal it and also several other species of this large genus.

GRAMINEAE

Panicum capillare L.

WITCH GRASS. TUMBLEWEED

Gardens and cultivated fields. Common. August.

Panicum dichotomum L.

FORKED PANIC GRASS

Pastures and thin woods. Near the school house south of Newman. August.

Panicum Crus-galli L.

BARNYARD GRASS. COCK SPUR GRASS

Barnyards and waste places. Common. August.

Ixophorus viridis (L.) Nash*Setaria viridis* Bv.

GREEN FOXTAIL GRASS

Cultivated ground. Raybrook. August. Introduced and generally associated with *Ixophorus glaucus* (L.) Nash, but this species was not seen in North Elba.

Savastana alpina (Sw.) Scrib.*Hierochloa alpina* R. & S.

ALPINE HOLY GRASS

Top of Mt McIntyre. June. Limited in our state to cold elevated places.

Oryzopsis asperifolia Mx.

WHITE GRAINED MOUNTAIN RICE

Dry woods. Common. Plentiful along the Notch road. June.

Milium effusum L.

TALL MILLET GRASS

Head of Cascade lake. June.

Muhlenbergia Mexicana (L.) Trin.

MEXICAN MUHLENBERGIA. MEADOW MUHLENBERGIA

Raybrook. August. A leafy and much branched species.

Brachyelytrum erectum (Schreb.) Bv.*B. aristatum* Bv.

AWNED BRACHYELYTRUM

Woods. Common. July and August.

Phleum pratense L.

TIMOTHY. HERD'S GRASS

Introduced and cultivated extensively for hay, but naturalized and growing freely almost everywhere. July and August.

Alopecurus geniculatus L.

MARSH FOXTAIL

Moist ground. Ausable valley. July.

Agrostis alba L.

FIORIN. WHITE BENT GRASS

Common in low wet ground. Introduced and thoroughly naturalized. July and August.

A. alba vulgaris (With.) Thurber

RED TOP

Meadows and pastures. Very common. Introduced and naturalized. A small fine grass but an excellent fodder and pasture grass. Good for lawns.

Agrostis perennans (Walt.) Tuckerm.

THIN GRASS

Wet places and along streams in woods. Common. August.

Agrostis rubra L.*A. canina* L. (in part)

RED BENT GRASS

Top of Mt McIntyre. August.

Agrostis hyemalis (Walt.) B. S. P.*A. scaber* Willd.

ROUGH HAIR GRASS

Meadows, pastures and clearings in wet or dry soil. Very common. July and August.

Cinna arundinacea L.

WOOD REED GRASS

Cool wet places. Indian pass. August. Less common than the next following species from which it may be distinguished by its longer spikelets.

Cinna latifolia (Trev.) Griseb.*C. pendula* Trin.

SLENDER WOOD REED GRASS

Wet places in woods. Common. August.

Calamagrostis Canadensis (Mx.) Bv.

BLUE JOINT. BLUE JOINT GRASS

Along streams, in low ground or wet places and on mountain tops. Very common. Abundant in some parts of Averyville swamp where it is sometimes cut for hay. It has deep subterranean root stocks by which it spreads. This may explain its habit of growing in patches.

Pickering's reed grass, *C. breviseta* Scrib., (*C. Pickeringii* Gray) grows abundantly on Beaver meadows in some parts of the Adirondack region, but I have not seen it in North Elba.

Deschampsia flexuosa (L.) Trin.

WAVY HAIR GRASS

Dry rocky soil. Top of Mt McIntyre and in Indian pass. July and August.

Trisetum subspicatum (L.) Bv.*T. subspicatum* var. *molle* Gray

NARROW FALSE OAT

Rocky places. Top of Wallace mountain. June.

***Avena striata* Mx.**

PURPLE OAT

Dry soil. Common. June.

***A. striata pallida* Pk.**

Growing with the typical form but differing from it in having a pale panicle with no purple hues in the spikelets.

***Danthonia spicata* (L.) Bv.**

WILD OAT GRASS

Roadsides, pastures and worn out meadows. Very common. July. A small grass with tough wiry stems. As the meadows become impoverished this grass makes its appearance in them and unless their fertility is renewed it soon takes complete possession. It makes poor hay.

***Dactylis glomerata* L.**

ORCHARD GRASS

Introduced and naturalized. Occasional. July. An early and valuable grass growing freely even in shade.

POA

Panicle narrow, culm distinctly flattened.....	<i>compressa</i>
Panicle spreading, culm terete or slightly flattened.....	1
1 Culms less than a foot long.....	<i>annua</i>
1 Culms more than a foot long.....	2
2 Spikelets very numerous, less than 2 lines long.....	<i>flava</i>
2 Spikelets 2 lines long or more.....	3
3 Spikelets crowded, sessile or on short pedicels.....	<i>pratensis</i>
3 Spikelets scattered, on slender pedicels.....	<i>alsodes</i>

***Poa compressa* L.**

WIRE GRASS. FLAT STEMMED MEADOW GRASS. ENGLISH BLUE GRASS

Dry rocky or sandy soil. Very common and very variable. June and July.

***Poa annua* L.**

ANNUAL MEADOW GRASS. LOW SPEAR GRASS

Roadsides and waste places. Common. July to August. A pale green introduced grass of small size and often of a spreading or half prostrate habit.

Poa flava L.*P. serotina* Ehrh.

FALSE RED TOP. FOWL MEADOW GRASS

Low wet ground and swales. Common. August. This is reputed to be an excellent grass for hay.

Poa pratensis L.

JUNE GRASS. KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Meadows, pastures and roadsides. Very common. June. Early in the season this appears to be the principal grass in the meadows of North Elba, but later, timothy overtops it and hides it from view.

Poa alsodes Gray

GROVE MEADOW GRASS

Woods, groves and shaded places. June. Lake Placid and old Keene road.

PANICULARIA

Spikelets 6 lines long or more	fluitans
Spikelets less than 6 lines long	1
1 Panicle elongated, narrow, with erect branches	elongata
1 Panicle not elongated, branches not erect	2
2 Spikelets turgid, 1.5 lines broad or more	Canadensis
2 Spikelets not turgid, less than 1.5 lines broad	3
3 Spikelets less than 2 lines long	nervata
3 Spikelets 2 lines long or more	4
4 Culms stout, spikelets commonly purplish	Americana
4 Culms slender, weak, spikelets pale	pallida

Panicularia Canadensis (Mx.) Kuntze*Glyceria Canadensis* Trin.

RATTLESNAKE GRASS

Low ground, shores and wet places. Common. August.

Panicularia elongata (Torrey) Kuntze*Glyceria elongata* Trin.

LONG MANNA GRASS

Wet places in woods and swamps. Raybrook. August.

Panicularia nervata (Willd.) Kuntze*Glyceria nervata* Trin.

NERVED MANNA GRASS

Low wet meadows and swamps. Common. July and August.

Panicularia Americana (Torrey) MacM.*Glyceria grandis* Wats.

REED MEADOW GRASS

Wet places in meadows and pastures. Raybrook. August.

Panicularia pallida (Torrey) Kuntze*Glyceria pallida* Trin.

PALE MANNA GRASS

Water holes. Raybrook and old Keene road. August.

Panicularia fluitans (L.) Kuntze*Glyceria fluitans* R. Br.

FLOATING MANNA GRASS

Shallow water and wet places. Raybrook. August.

Festuca ovina L.

SHEEP FESCUE GRASS

Roadside. Lake Placid. June. This grass was probably introduced here. It is the only fescue grass observed in North Elba.

Bromus ciliatus L.

FRINGED BROME GRASS. WOOD CHESS

Woods. Near the Notch house. August. The form having the flower scales everywhere pubescent is very common here. It is the prevailing form in the Adirondacks. It is *B. purgans* L., but is generally considered a form of *B. ciliatus*, though it has a different appearance.

Agropyron repens (L.) Bv.

QUACK GRASS. QUICK GRASS. COUCH GRASS

Fields and waste places. Raybrook. August. A troublesome weed in gardens and cultivated fields, and fortunately rare in North Elba.

Agropyron caninum (L.) R. & S.

AWNED WHEAT GRASS. FIBROUS ROOTED WHEAT GRASS

Dry sandy or rocky soil. Fields and roadsides. Along the railroad at Raybrook and near North Elba post office. July and August. This is a peculiar form, often having awns shorter than the flower scales.

The spikelets are sometimes tinged with purple and the lower sheaths are sometimes downy. It has no creeping subterranean rootstocks.

***Elymus Canadensis* L.**

NODDING WILD RYE

Valley of the Ausable near the upper iron bridge and near the Notch house. August.

***Elymus Virginicus* L.**

VIRGINIA WILD RYE

Banks of the Ausable near the Notch house, August.

SPORE-BEARING PLANTS

PTERIDOPHYTA

FERNS AND FERN ALLIES

EQUISETACEAE

***Equisetum arvense* L.**

FIELD HORSETAIL

Fields and roadsides. Common. May.

***Equisetum sylvaticum* L.**

WOOD HORSETAIL

Swampy woods and wet places. Common. May and June.

***Equisetum fluviatile* L.**

E. limosum L.

SWAMP HORSETAIL

Shallow water of lakes and sluggish streams. Lake Placid and Mirror lake. August.

LYCOPODIACEAE

***Lycopodium Selago* L.**

FIR CLUB MOSS

Top of Mt McIntyre and in Indian pass.

***Lycopodium lucidulum* Mx.**

SHINING CLUB MOSS

Woods. Common. This and the preceding species produce their spore cases in the axils of the leaves.

Lycopodium annotinum L.

STIFF CLUB MOSS

Hidden swamp, Indian pass and side of Mt McIntyre near the open summit.

L. annotinum pungens Spring

Open summit of Mt McIntyre. This variety differs from the type in its shorter, more sharply pointed and usually more erect leaves.

Lycopodium obscurum L.

L. obscurum var. *dendroideum* D. C. Eaton

GROUND PINE. TREE CLUB MOSS

Woods and open places. Common. August. This ascends to the top of Mt McIntyre, but I have seen no fertile specimens there. This club moss is easily known by its tree-like form. The *L. obscurum* of the *Manual* is a form having the upper row of leaves smaller than the others and appressed to the branches. It is more rare than the other form and not recognized as a distinct variety in *Illustrated flora*. I have not seen it in North Elba.

Lycopodium clavatum L.

RUNNING PINE. CLUB MOSS

Thin woods, old clearings and groves of young coniferous trees. Common. August. A beautiful species.

Lycopodium complanatum L.

TRAILING CHRISTMAS GREEN. FESTOON GROUND PINE

Habitat as in the last. Both are used in decorative work in the holiday season and are excellent for wreaths and festoons.

L. complanatum Chamaecyparissus D. C. Eaton

Abundant on dry hillocks south of the railroad near Raybrook.

FILICES

Polypodium vulgare L.

COMMON POLYPODY

Woods and shaded places, often on rocks or large boulders. Common.

Adiantum pedatum L.

MAIDENHAIR

Damp places in woods. Near Wood's sap works.

Pteris aquilina L.

BRAKE. BRACKEN

Thin woods and open places, mostly in dry soil. Common.

Asplenium acrostichoides Sw.*A. thelypteroides* Mx.

SILVERY SPLEENWORT

Damp or wet places in woods. Wood's sap works.

Asplenium Filix-foemina (L.) Bernh.

LADY FERN

Woods and roadsides. Common. The form with narrow fronds occurs occasionally. It is sometimes recognized as a variety under the name *A. Filix-foemina angustum* (Willd.)

Dryopteris Thelypteris (L.) Gray*Aspidium Thelypteris* Sw.

MARSH SHIELD-FERN

Swamps and wet places. Common.

Dryopteris Noveboracensis (L.) Gray*Aspidium Noveboracense* Sw.

NEW YORK FERN

Swamps and wet places. Common. Resembling the last species but having more delicate fronds with the lower pinnae gradually shorter and the veins of the segments simple.

Dryopteris spinulosa (Retz.) Kuntze*Aspidium spinulosum* Sw.

SPINULOSE SHIELD FERN

On and near the top of Mt McIntyre. In the Adirondacks the typical form of the species is found in more elevated places than the variety.

D. spinulosa intermedia (Muhl.) Underw.*Aspidium spinulosum* var. *intermedium* D. C. Eaton

Woods. The most abundant form of the species.

Dryopteris cristata (L.) Gray*Aspidium cristatum* Sw.

CRESTED SHIELD FERN

Swamps and swampy woods. Common.

Dryopteris marginalis (L.) Gray*Aspidium marginale* Sw.

MARGINAL SHIELD FERN. EVERGREEN SHIELD FERN

Woods. Rare. Wood's sap works.

Dryopteris acrostichoides (Mx.) Kuntze*Aspidium acrostichoides* Sw.

CHRISTMAS FERN

Rocky places. Rare. Newman farm. A pretty evergreen fern.

Cystopteris fragilis (L.) Bernh.

BRITTLE FERN

Rocks and wet places. Pulpit rock and Rocky hill

Cystopteris bulbifera (L.) Bernh.

BULBLET CYSTOPTERIS

Wet places and rocky cliffs. Rare. Newman farm.

Onoclea sensibilis L.

SENSITIVE FERN

Wet places and swamps. Common. August.

Onoclea Struthiopteris (L.) Hoffm.

OSTRICH FERN

Moist or wet places. Near the Notch house and on Newman farm

Woodsia ilvensis (L.) R. Br.

RUSTY WOODSIA

Rocks and precipices. Pulpit rock and Indian pass.

Dicksonia punctilobula (Mx.) Gray*D. pilosiuscula* Willd.

HAIRY DICKSONIA. HAY SCENTED FERN

Roadsides and pastures, often in stony places. Near Freemans Home. July and August.

Osmunda Claytoniana L.

CLAYTON'S FERN

Roadsides and pastures. Common. June.

Osmunda cinnamomea L.

CINNAMON FERN

Wet places. Wood farm swamp. June and July.

OPHIOGLOSSACEAE

Botrychium Virginianum (L.) Sw.

VIRGINIA GRAPE FERN

Thin woods. Adirondack lodge road. August.

Botrychium obliquum Muhl.*B. ternatum* var. *obliquum* D. C. Eaton

OBLIQUE GRAPE FERN

Old clearings and pastures. Near Mountain View house. August.

Botrychium matricariaefolium A. Br.

MATRICARY GRAPE FERN

Thin woods and open places. Raybrook. August.

Several interesting ferns have been found within a short distance of the town line but not within its limits. Among these are the alpine Woodsia, *Woodsia alpina* (Bolt.) S. F. Gray, (*W. hyperborea* R. Br.) and the fragrant shield fern, *Dryopteris fragrans* (L.) Schott., (*Aspidium fragrans* Sw.). Both have been found on rocky cliffs at Cascade lake near the east line, and at Avalanche lake near the south line. *Botrychium lanceolatum* (S. G. Gmel.) Angs. and *Pellaea Stelleri* (S. G. Gmel.) Watt., (*Pellaea gracilis* Hook.) have also been found at Cascade lake. The latter is limited to a small place near the top of the cascade where there is a deposit of crystalline limestone.

SELAGINELLACEAE

Isoetes echinospora Braunii (*Durieu*) *Engelm.*

BRAUN'S QUILLWORT

Shallow water along the shore of Lake Placid near Whiteface inn.
August and September. Discovered there by Prof. N. L. Britton.

BRYOPHYTA

MOSES AND LIVERWORTS

SPHAGNACEAE

Sphagnum acutifolium Ehrh.

Swamps and marshes. Common.

S. acutifolium viride Warnst.

Tom Peck pond. Mrs E. G. Britton. Green above, faded below.

S. acutifolium purpureum Schimp.

Averyville swamp. Known by its purplish color and dense head.

Sphagnum strictum Lindb.

S. Girgensohnii Russ.

Marshes, wet places and mountains. Near Mud pond.

S. strictum stachyodes (Russ.)

Averyville swamp and top of Mt McIntyre. Usually densely branched with more or less erect or ascending branches. Sterile. Mrs Britton found fine specimens along the edges of slides on Mt Whiteface.

Sphagnum Russowii Warnst.

Marshes and along slides of mountains. In a marsh near Scotts ponds. Varieties *virescens* Russ. and *poecilum* Russ. were found on the slope and slides of Mt Whiteface by Mrs Britton.

Sphagnum quinquefarium (Braithw.) Warnst.

Wet or dripping rocks and cliffs. Rocky hill near Wood farm. It may be recognized by the five-ranked arrangement of the branch leaves. Our specimens are of a green color and are probably referable to variety *viride* Warnst.

Sphagnum intermedium *Hoffm.**S. recurvum* Bv.

Bogs and marshes. Near Whiteface inn. Mrs Britton. The specimens are referable to variety *mucronatum* Russ.

Sphagnum Wulfianum *Girgens.*

Swamps and marshes. South Meadow and Ausable valley. This species is easily known by the number of branches in a cluster. They are more numerous than in any of our other species of peat moss, and range from seven to 14.

Sphagnum squarrosum *Pers.*

Bogs and wet places. Common. This is a beautiful species and easily recognizable by the squarrose leaves of the branches.

Sphagnum cymbifolium *Ehrh.*

Bogs, marshes and wet rocks. Common.

Sphagnum medium *Limpr.*

Similar to the last in habitat and general appearance, but distinguished to some extent externally by its variegated coloration and its few branches in a fascicle. These are two to four, one or two of which are usually horizontally spreading or curved upward.

Vicinity of Lake Placid. Prof. G. F. Atkinson.

S. medium roseum *Röll.*

Bog at the outlet of Echo pond. Mrs Britton.

S. medium purpurascens (*Russ.*) *Warnst.*

Bog near Lake Placid. Mrs Britton.

Sphagnum Pylaesii *Brid.*

Wet rocks on mountains and muddy ground in lower places. Scotts pond. Sterile. This moss is found on wet rocks on Mt Marcy and at Avalanche lake. It is *Sphagnum Pylaiei* in the *Key to the genera and species of North American mosses*.

Sphagnum sedoides *Brid.*

Wet rocks on mountains. Mt McIntyre. Sterile. Mrs Britton remarks that it forms dense cushions resembling the mossy stonecrop. It is considered by some to be a variety of the preceding species from which it differs in having the stem simple or sparingly branched.

The very rare *Sphagnum Lindbergii* Schimp. occurs on the slide of Mt Whiteface. This is its only known station in our state.

ANDREAEACEAE

***Andreaea petrophila* Ehrh.**

Bare rocks specially on mountains. Mt McIntyre and Indian pass. Mt Jo and cliffs near Scotts ponds. Mrs Britton. It forms cushion-like tufts, which are brown, reddish brown or almost black. Its capsules are small and inconspicuous and when mature, split into four valves.

BRYACEAE

***Rhabdoweisia denticulata* B. & S.**

Wet rocks and cliffs. Mt Jo. Mrs Britton. Mt Pitchoff and Rocky falls.

***Rhabdoweisia fugax* B. & S.**

Cliffs of Mt Jo. Rare. In small quantity but usually fertile. Mrs Britton.

***Cynodontium virens Wahlenbergii* B. & S.**

Oncophorus Wahlenbergii Brid.

Decaying wood and prostrate trunks of trees. Moose island, Mt Colburn, Indian pass and Avalanche trails. Mrs Britton. Wood farm swamp and Scotts ponds. May and June. The dry capsule is shorter, more curved and less constricted under the mouth than in the typical form of *C. virens*. It is now generally considered a distinct species.

***Trematodon ambiguus* (Hedw.) Hornsch.**

Bare ground and roadsides. Near Lake Placid. Miss N. L. Marshall. Near Notch house. July to September. A pretty moss easily recognized by the long narrow neck of the capsule. Not common in North Elba but occurring throughout the Adirondack region.

***Dicranella heteromalla* (Dill.) Schimp.**

Ground, banks by roadsides and about roots of trees. Common. Mrs Britton remarks that the form growing on roots of trees along trails in the woods is smaller than the usual form, has the capsules less symmetric and the pedicels curved though these become straight in drying.

D. heteromalla orthocarpa C. Mull.

McIntyre trail near the timber line.

Dicranum fulvellum (*Dixon*) *Smith*

Crevices of rocks. Mt McIntyre. Mrs Britton

Dicranum montanum *Hedw.*

Decaying wood and base of trees. Common. Fertile.

Dicranum viride *Schimp.*

Campylopus viridis S. & L.

Prostrate trunks of trees and base of living trees. Usually sterile, but fertile specimens were found at South Meadow and on the trail to Wilmington notch. Easily known by its broken leaves. Mrs Britton.

Dicranum flagellare *Hedw.*

Decaying wood. Common. Easily known by the slender upright flagellae which form young branches and suggest the specific name. A peculiar form was found by Mrs Britton near Whiteface inn. Its stems are long and slender, its flagellae few and its leaves secund.

Dicranum fulvum *Hook.*

D. interruptum Brid.

Rocks and boulders. Common. August and September.

Dicranum longifolium *Hedw.*

Rocks and trunks of trees. Mt Jo, Avalanche trail and outlet of Lake Placid. Less common in fruit, but conspicuous by its glossy leaves when dry. Mrs Britton. Marcy trail and Indian pass.

Dicranum Sauteri *B. & S.*

Dead branches of spruce and balsam fir. Marcy trail and Mt McIntyre, also near Lake Placid. Closely related to the preceding species from which it differs in its more tapering leaves which are less serrulate and have more conspicuous auricles at the base. Not before recorded in this state. It forms dense round cushions of a yellowish green color. Mrs Britton.

Dicranum fuscescens *Turn.*

Decaying wood and rocks. Common.

Dicranum congestum *Brid.*

Rocks. Cobble hill and Indian pass. It forms more dense cushions than the preceding species. Mrs Britton. In the *Manual* this is united with *D. fuscescens* Turn.

Dicranum elongatum orthocarpum Schimp.

Top of Mt McIntyre. Sterile. Fertile specimens were obtained on Mt Marcy.

Dicranum scoparium (L.) Hedw.

Ground, decaying wood and rocks. Common and variable. It grows in very diverse locations and adapts itself to its surroundings, being either lax or densely tufted. Mrs Britton.

Dicranum Drummondii Muell.

Boggy places. Borders of Echo lake, Clear lake and Lake Placid. A large coarse moss with clustered pedicels. Mrs Britton.

Dicranum undulatum Turn.

Ground and rocks. Raybrook. This also has clustered pedicels, but it is easily distinguished from the preceding species by its undulate leaves.

Dicranum Schraderi W. & M.

Boggy places and wet rocks. Sterile specimens were found by Mrs Britton on the summit of Cobble hill. It is *D. Bergeri* Bland.

Dicranum Starkii W. & M.

Rocks. Indian pass. Distinguished from *D. Blytii* B. & S. by its longer capsule and more secund leaves.

Dicranodontium longirostre B. & S.

Decaying wood and rocks. Adirondack lodge and McIntyre trail. Sterile. Fertile specimens were found by Mrs Britton on rocks in Wilmington notch.

Fissidens osmundoides Hedw.

Crevices of rocks. Indian pass. Rare. June.

Fissidens adiantoides Hedw.

Wet rocks and moist ground. Mt Jo and Mt Colburn. Mrs Britton. Rocky hill. June. In this species the fruit is lateral, in the preceding, it is terminal.

Leucobryum vulgare Hampe

Bare ground, commonly under trees. Mt Jo, Clear lake and Cobble hill. Fertile specimens were found on Buck island. Mrs Britton.

Ceratodon purpureus *Brid.*

Ground, crevices of rocks, burnt places, decaying and charred wood and old shingle roofs. Common. May and June. This moss ascends to the top of the highest peaks of the Adirondacks.

Blindia acuta *B. & S.*

Rocks. Mt Jo and at the cascades of McIntyre trail, also on Pulpit rock near the water line. Mrs Britton. Rocks at the head of Cascade lake and on Mt Pitchoff.

Didymodon cylindricus *B. & S.*

Under cliffs. Mt Jo. Sterile. Mrs Britton.

Leptotrichum tortile *Muell.*

Ground by roadsides. Adirondack lodge and Lake Placid. Mrs Britton. Raybrook.

Leptotrichum vaginans (*Sull.*) *L. & J.*

Ground in pastures. Wood farm.

Barbula tortuosa *W. & M.*

Rocks and cliffs. Indian pass. Commonly sterile.

Grimmia apocarpa *Hedw.*

Rocks. Mt Jo and Mt Colburn. Mrs Britton.

G. apocarpa gracilis *N. & H.*

Dry rocks. Summit rock in Indian pass. Mrs Britton. Old Keene road near the base of Mt Pitchoff. This moss is so very unlike the typical form in its general appearance that it would seem to be better to consider it a distinct species.

Grimmia ovata *W. & M.*

Rocks. Summit of Mt McIntyre. Mrs Britton.

Racomitrium aciculare *Brid.*

Rocks in and along streams. Rocky falls. Mrs Britton. Along the stream north of Indian pass.

Racomitrium Sudeticum *B. & S.*

Rocks. Mt Jo, Scotts ponds, Ausable river and Cobble hill. Mrs Britton. Mt McIntyre and Indian pass.

Racomitrium microcarpum *Brid.*

Rocks. Mt Jo and Scotts ponds. Mrs Britton. Mt McIntyre and Indian pass.

Racomitrium fasciculare *Brid.*

Rocks. Mt Jo and summit of Mt McIntyre. Mrs Britton. Plentiful in Indian pass.

Hedwigia ciliata *Ehrh.*

Rocks. Common. June.

H. ciliata viridis *Schimp.*

Rocks. Newman farm. A very slender form occurs on rocks in Indian pass.

Zygodon viridissimus (*Dicks.*) *Brown*

On an old sugar maple near Adirondack lodge, growing with *Bryum roseum* and other mosses. Very rare. Sterile. This species has been collected only three times in North America, and has not yet been found in fruit. It has probably been often overlooked on account of its small size and its habit of growing under and among other mosses. It rarely fruits in Europe. It bears some resemblance to species of *Barbula*. Its bright green tufts emerge from cracks in the bark, beneath which the main stems seem to creep. Mrs Britton.

Orthotrichum speciosum *Nees.*

Trunks of trees. Placid club tract on *Populus grandidentata* and *Salix Bebbiana* Mrs Britton. Brewster farm on *Crataegus punctata* and on aspen near Freemans Home.

Orthotrichum Ohioense *S. & L.*

Trunks and branches of trees. Placid club tract, where it is associated with the preceding species, from which it may be distinguished by its smaller size, by its thin capsule partly buried in the leaves and striate when dry and by its less hairy calyptra. Mrs Britton. On beech and birch near Freemans Home and on striped maple. Wood farm.

Orthotrichum Braunii *B. & S.*

O. strangulatum Sull., not Bv.

Trunks of trees. Common. Often associated with the preceding species, from which it may be distinguished by its thicker, darker colored capsule strongly constricted under the mouth.

Orthotrichum obtusifolium *Schrad.*

Trunks of poplar or American aspen, *Populus grandidentata* and *P. tremuloides*. Placid club tract. Mrs Britton. Near Mountain View house and on Buck island. Easily known by its blunt leaves.

Ulota Hutchinsiae *Schimp.*

Orthotrichum Americanum Bv.

Rocks. Lake Placid. Miss Marshall. Brewster farm and Indian pass. June and July.

Ulota Ludwigii *Brid.*

Trunks and branches of trees. Common. June and July.

Ulota crispa *Brid.*

Trunks and branches of trees. Common. July.

Ulota crispula *Brid.*

Habitat and general appearance the same as in the preceding species. In both, the leaves are much crisped when dry. In this species the capsule is shorter than in *U. crispa*.

Tetraphis pellucida *Hedw.*

Georgia pellucida Rabenh.

Old stumps and much decayed wood. Common.

Schistostega osmundacea *W. & M.*

Dark damp places under overhanging rocks and upturned roots of trees. Two brook pond, Tom Peck pond and Mud pond; also in Indian pass under large boulders. Seldom fruiting. Called luminous moss, in reference to the brilliancy of the protonema. Mrs Britton. Fertile specimens were collected in June on Indian pass trail about a mile north of the entrance to the pass.

Splachnum rubrum *L.*

Growing among peat moss in a marsh near Scotts ponds. June. Mrs Britton remarks that the species of *Splachnum*, *Tetraplodon* and allied genera are among the rarest and most interesting of our mosses, because they grow only on decaying animal matter. *T. mnioides* has been collected on the summit of Mt Marcy, growing on the bones of some small rodent, and *Splachnum rubrum* has been collected in only one other station in the United States.

***Funaria hygrometrica* (L.) Sibth.**

Bare ground and places where fire has been. Common. June. Mrs Britton says that this species, which is called cord moss, charcoal moss or cinder moss, is common but sporadic, requiring suitable but varying locations. In cities it is frequently found on stone walls or masonry and seems to acquire a lime-loving habit, being associated with such species as *Bryum caespitium* and *Tortula muralis*. Near Lake Placid it was found on an old stone wall growing with *Ceratodon purpureus*, but it was most abundant on charred logs and wet ground, growing with *Marchantia polymorpha*.

***Bartramia pomiformis* (L.) Hedw.**

Ground and rocks. Common. A beautiful moss with soft yellowish green leaves and a capsule so globose as to suggest the common name apple moss.

***Philonotis fontana* Brid.**

Wet rocks near Lake Placid. Miss Marshall. This and the preceding species form dense cushions on rocks to the exclusion of all other species, the former preferring dry rocks in woods, the latter, wet rocks in open places. They usually fruit abundantly, their round capsules becoming horizontal and ribbed when dry. Mrs Britton.

***Leptobryum pyriforme* (L.) Wils.**

Decaying wood and ground recently overrun by fire. Lake Placid. Mrs Britton. Ausable valley near the upper iron bridge and near Freemans Home. June and July.

***Webera elongata* Schwaegr.**

Bryum elongatum Dicks.

Crevices of rocks. Mt McIntyre and Rocky falls. August. Easily recognized by its long necked suberect capsule.

***Webera nutans* Hedw.**

Bryum nutans Schreb.

Damp earth, crevices of rocks and burnt ground. Very common. June.

***Webera cruda* Schimp.**

Bryum crudum Schreb.

Damp ground and wet rocks. Lake Placid. Mrs Britton. Mt Pitchoff and Ausable valley. June.

***Bryum bimum* Schreb.**

Ground. Mt Jo. Mrs Britton.

Bryum argenteum L.

Burnt ground. Wood farm. August.

Bryum roseum Schreb.

Decaying wood and humus about the base of trees. Lake Placid and Adirondack lodge. A large and beautiful species, its leaves forming rosettes of glossy dark green. Mrs Britton. Along Indian pass trail.

Mnium cuspidatum (L.) Hedw.

Damp ground and mossy prostrate trunks in woods or shaded places. One of the most common species of the genus. May and June.

Mnium affine Bland.

Wet ground, shaded banks and decaying mossy logs. Common. June. Var. *ciliare* (Grev.) Lindb. often occurs with a single pedicel to a plant and with long many celled teeth on the leaf margins. Its pedicels are usually red toward the base and the apiculus of the lid is commonly red. Mrs Britton notes that the stolons are very showy, arching over and rooting at the tips and that they are sometimes 5 inches long.

Mnium Drummondii B. & S.

Around the base of trees. Wood's sap works. June. This has the pedicels clustered as in the preceding species, but it is a smaller plant with synoecious inflorescence and leaf margins entire toward the base.

Mnium spinulosum B. & S.

Ground in woods, humus covering rocks and about the base of trees. Common. July. This species fruits a little later than the three preceding species, has the lid more distinctly beaked and the capsule with a dark rim around the mouth. Its pedicels are more often single than clustered in North Elba.

Mnium stellare Reichenb.

Thin soil covering rocks. Head of Cascade lake. Sterile. Known by its marginless leaves.

Mnium punctatum (L.) Hedw.

Wet places and on wet cliffs and stones along streams. Common. May. In this species the leaves have a thickened but entire margin.

M. punctatum elatum Schimp.

Bogs and borders of lakes. Lake Placid, Clear lake and Indian pass. A large showy variety that seems almost worthy of specific rank. Mrs Britton.

Aulacomnium palustre (L.) *Schwaegr.*

Damp ground, bogs and marshes. Shore of Lake Placid and top of Cobble hill. Mrs Britton. Wood farm swamp and Averyville swamp. June.

Aulacomnium androgynum (L.) *Schwaegr.*

Ground and rocks. Pulpit rock, where it forms extensive mats, and near Whiteface inn. Miss Marshall. This species may be distinguished from the preceding by its smaller size, smaller leaves and smaller capsules. Both sometimes bear slender subnaked branches, which in *A. palustre* terminate in a cluster of leaf-like bodies, but in *A. androgynum*, in a globular mass of granules.

Atrichum angustatum B. & S.

Catharinea angustata Brid.

Bare ground and banks by roadsides. Common.

Atrichum undulatum Bv.

Catharinea undulata (L.) W. & M.

Ground and banks of streams. Common. This and the preceding species are similar in general appearance. They are separated by the character of the inflorescence and the margin of the leaves.

Pogonatum brevicaule Bv.

Polytrichum tenue Menz.

Damp earth and shaded banks by roadsides. Raybrook. Easily known by the green coat of its persistent protonema covering the surface of the ground.

Pogonatum urnigerum (L.) Bv.

Ground and rocks. Indian pass. Rare.

Pogonatum alpinum (L.) *Roehl.*

Wet or dripping cliffs and moss covered rocks. Scotts ponds. Mrs Britton. Indian pass.

Polytrichum piliferum *Schreb.*

Thin soil covering rocks. Indian pass. Mrs Britton. Raybrook. Distinguished by its small size and by the leaves terminating in a long white hair-like point.

Polytrichum juniperinum Willd.

Roadsides and pastures. Common. June. The leaves of this species are entire on the margin and terminate in a reddish or brownish awn-like point.

Polytrichum strictum Banks

Bogs, swamps and high mountains. Averyville swamp and Mt McIntyre. Distinguished from the preceding species by its more slender habit, more compact mode of growth and by the dense whitish tomentum of the lower part of the stems.

Polytrichum Ohioense R. & C.

Ground and mossy logs and rocks in woods and shaded places. Common and beautiful. July. Its lid has a long beak and a beautiful red margin and the calyptra is shorter than the capsule.

Polytrichum commune L.

Ground in pastures and open places. Common. June. When the fertility of the soil begins to fail in old meadows and pastures, this species and *P. juniperinum* promptly invade the fields and soon take almost exclusive possession of the slight knolls that rise above the general level. When these haircap mosses appear in a meadow it should be taken as an indication that the land needs an application of some fertilizer and renewed cultivation.

Buxbaumia indusiata Brid.

Old logs in woods. Moose island and base of Cobble hill. September. Mrs Britton. This rare moss has also been found at the base of Mt Whiteface and near Lake Placid by Mrs Britton and at Horseshoe pond in St Lawrence county and near Tannersville in the Catskill mountains by myself.

Fontinalis Dalecarlica B. & S.

Mountain streams. Common in streams flowing into Lake Placid. Mrs Britton. Near Freemans Home.

Fontinalis antipyretica gigantea Sull.

Lakes and streams. Brook on the trail to Connery pond. Mrs Britton. Sluggish stream in swamp southeast of Brewster farm and in Clear lake. Mrs Britton says of these two species of *Fontinalis* or fountain mosses, that they are large and abundant but have not yet been collected in fruit in the Adirondack region, that the latter prefers muddy slow streams at lower elevations and the former, cold swift mountain streams at higher altitudes.

***Neckera pennata* Hedw.**

Trunks of trees. Very common. This is as abundant as any moss in the region, growing on and clinging to the bark of living trees, its long graceful shoots often nearly encircling the trunks and the older stems hanging in thick cushions and occupying the trunk up to the lowest branches. It fruits abundantly and its capsules, pendent beneath the stems, are readily distinguished by their orange colored teeth. It is frequently intermingled with the very common liverwort of the region, *Porella platyphylla*. Mrs Britton.

***Neckera oligocarpa* B. & S.**

Underside of overhanging rocks and crevices of huge boulders. Mt Jo. Mrs Britton.

***Homalia Jamesii* Schimp.**

Rocks. Vicinity of Lake Placid where its trailing stems are frequently a foot long and where it forms dense flat glossy sheets. It differs very slightly from the European *H. trichomanoides* with which some authors consider it identical. Mrs Britton. Rocky hill and Indian pass.

***Leucodon julaceus* Sull.**

Trunks of trees. Rare and small. Vicinity of Lake Placid and near John Brown's grave. This species is abundant in the town of Keene and it is remarkable that it should be so scarce in North Elba, specially as we usually find it on the same trees with *Neckera pennata* and forming cushions as large and dense as that species. Mrs Britton.

***Anacamptodon splachnoides* Brid.**

Trunks of trees in dense woods. Vicinity of Lake Placid and near Adirondack lodge. This is a small and slender species but somewhat conspicuous by its dark bluish green color and its numerous urn-shaped capsules with reflexed teeth. It grows chiefly around or in knot holes kept moist by standing water, but it has been found around scars of old blazes on trees and in one station at the base of Mt Whiteface on some old wet and crumbling Polyporus. Mrs Britton.

***Anomodon rostratus* (Hedw.) Schimp.**

Around the base of trees. Near Whiteface inn. Mrs Britton. Newman farm.

Anomodon attenuatus (Schreb.) Hueben.

Rocks and base of trees. Common in the vicinity of Lake Placid. Mrs Britton.

Anomodon apiculatus B. & S.

Base of trees. Common. This is the most abundant species of the genus and like *Neckera pennata* and *Leucodon julaceus* it prefers the trunks of living trees, though unlike them it is usually found at the base of the trunk where it forms dense dark green mats. Mrs Britton.

Pylaisia velutina B. & S.

Trunks of trees. Common. Forming delicate glossy light green patches. Mrs Britton.

Pylaisia intricata (Hedw.) B. & S.

Trunks of trees. Adirondack lodge. Less glossy and darker green than the preceding. Mrs Britton. Wood farm and near Mountain View house. Closely resembling the preceding species, but having a shorter less cylindric capsule and a shorter beak to the lid. Both species fruit freely. The genus name is variously written by different authors. Beside the form here used we have *Pylaiea*, *Pylaisaea* and *Pylaisiella*.

Climacium dendroides (L.) W. & M.

Damp or wet ground along streams and in swamps. Vicinity of Lake Placid. Mrs Britton. Banks of the Ausable above Brewster's mill.

The species of *Climacium* attract attention because of their large size and tree-like aspect. When fertile each plant usually bears from five to 20 capsules on long erect pedicels. In *C. dendroides* the lid remains attached to the columella. Both species have semiaquatic states which have been distinguished as varieties. Mrs Britton.

In the *Manual*, the principal divisions of the genus *Hypnum* are regarded as subgenera, but many bryologists now regard them as valid genera. We have followed the *Manual*.

THUIDIUM

Hypnum abietinum L.

Dry rocks. Indian pass. Sterile. Two forms were found, one having a darker green color than the other.

Hypnum Blandovii W. & M.

Mossy shaded places between the road and the river near the Notch house. Fertile.

Hypnum gracile B. & S.

Thuidium microphyllum (Lindb.) Best

Decaying wood and base of trees. Near Tom Peck pond. Not common. Mrs Britton.

Hypnum scitum Br.

Base of trees. Indian pass trail and Newman farm. This may be distinguished from the preceding species by the beaked lid of the capsule and the long filiformly attenuated points of the perichaetial leaves.

H. scitum aestivale L. & J.

Near Lake Placid. Miss Marshall.

Hypnum delicatulum L.

Ground, decaying wood and rocks. Common. Two mosses, *Thuidium recognitum* Lindb. and *T. Philiberti* Limpr., are closely related to this species and are perhaps mere varieties of it. Mrs Britton remarks that none of the characters employed in distinguishing the three species are constant and that her observations of Adirondack specimens of them show great variability not only in the specific distinguishing features, but also in the general appearance of the mosses, this varying according to the character of the places in which they grow.

BRACHYTHECIUM

Hypnum laetum Brid.

Ground, base of trees and leaning or prostrate trunks. Vicinity of Lake Placid. This moss forms showy glossy light green mats and though seldom fruiting it is sure to be collected on account of its shining luxuriant mats. It frequently grows with *Neckera pennata* and *Bryum roseum* and has always been found on trees where *Zygodon viridissimus* was growing. Mrs Britton.

Hypnum salebrosum Hoffm.

Ground, decaying wood and stones. Abundant on the ground in wet places. Connery pond trail. Mrs Britton.

Hypnum velutinum L.

Ground and rocks. Rocky falls. Mrs Britton.

Hypnum Starkii *Brid.*

Decaying wood. Frequent. This is one of the common and characteristic species of the region. It spreads in loose mats over duff and decaying logs, partly covering chips and bits of rotten wood, forming straggling mats, generally fruiting abundantly and conspicuous by its rigid rough glossy red pedicels and horizontal or recurved capsules, which are often doubled on themselves, strongly contracted below the mouth and at first crowned with a sharp beaked lid. Mrs Britton.

Hypnum Novae-Angliae *S. & L.*

Wet places. Connery pond trail. Mrs Britton.

Hypnum rivulare *Bruch.*

Rocks and wet banks. Common about Lake Placid. It forms yellowish green mats on the banks of streams and on half submerged stones, the ends of its long tapering stems rooting. It does not often fruit abundantly. It is frequently associated with *Hypnum rusciforme*, a coarser plant with simple branches, a darker green color and a long beaked lid. Mrs Britton.

EURHYNCHIUM

Hypnum strigosum *Hoffm.*

Ground and about the base of trees. Common.

RAPHIDOSTEGIUM

Hypnum recurvans *Schwaegr.*

Roots of trees and prostrate trunks. Common.

Hypnum laxepatulum *James*

Rocks and roots of trees. Avalanche trail. Closely related to the preceding species. It seems to prefer more moist and shaded localities, occurs more frequently on rocks and usually forms thin bright green mats with more slender stems, less regularly pinnate and with less crowded and less recurved leaves. The pedicels are often only $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Mrs Britton.

Hypnum Jamesii *L. & J.*

Near Adirondack lodge. One of the rarest species of the region. It resembles slender forms of *Pylaisia velutina* and *Hypnum reptile* with which it was collected. In high elevations it grows on spruce and balsam fir. Mrs Britton.

RHYNCHOSTEGIUM

Hypnum rusciforme *Weis*

Stones in streams. Near Whiteface inn. Mrs Britton.

PLAGIOTHECIUM

Hypnum pulchellum nitidulum (*Wahl.*) *L. & J.*

Plagiothecium nitidulum B. & S.

Base of trees. Indian pass trail.

Hypnum elegans *Hook.*

Rocks and cliffs. Mt Jo. Mrs Britton.

Hypnum Mullerianum *Hook. f.*

Prostrate trunks and decaying wood. Near Whiteface inn and on Moose island. Mrs Britton.

Hypnum sylvaticum *Huds.*

Rocks. Head of Cascade lake. July.

Hypnum Muhlenbeckii *Spruce*

Rocks and cliffs. Very common. Easily recognized by its short slender branches with spreading leaves. Mrs Britton. The lid is often tipped with red.

Hypnum denticulatum *L.*

Wet rocks and cliffs. Common and variable.

AMBLYSTEGIUM

Hypnum subtile *Hoffm.*

Base of trees. Freemans Home. A very small moss.

Hypnum serpens *L.*

Decaying wood. Freemans Home and Newman farm. June.

Hypnum radiale *Bv.*

Wet ground and damp decaying wood. Adirondack lodge. Mrs Britton.

Hypnum riparium *L.*

Swamps, water holes and borders of lakes. Lake Placid. Miss Marshall.

CAMPYLUM

Hypnum hispidulum *Brid.*

Decaying wood and roots of trees. Rocky hill. Found near Lake Placid by Miss Marshall.

Hypnum chrysophyllum *Brid.*

Decaying wood. On arbor vitae near Adirondack lodge. Mrs Britton.

HARPIDIUM

Hypnum aduncum polycarpum *B. & S.*

Shallow water, bogs and swamps. Near Lake Placid. Miss Marshall.

Hypnum uncinatum *Hedw.*

Rocks, ground and decaying wood. Very common. June. This moss forms dense glossy cushions on rocks and old trunks of trees. On dripping cliffs the stems often become much elongated and slender. Mrs Britton.

H. uncinatum plumulosum *Schimp.*

Cliffs of Mt Jo. A very slender but quite rare form. Mrs Britton.

Hypnum fluitans *L.*

Wet rocks among peat mosses and in water holes in woods. Near Whiteface inn. Mrs Britton.

RHYTIDIUM

Hypnum rugosum *L.*

Thin soil covering rocks. Summit of Mt McIntyre. Mrs Britton. Indian pass. Sterile.

CTENIUM

Hypnum Crista-castrensis *L.*

Ground, rocks and prostrate trunks of trees. Common.

HYPNUM (*proper*)**Hypnum reptile** *Mx.*

Trunks of trees and old logs. Common. Rarely on rocks. Mrs Britton. A form with capsules shorter than usual was found on rocks in Indian pass.

Hypnum fertile *Sendt.*

Prostrate trunks of trees in woods. Near Freemans Home.

Hypnum imponens *Hedw.*

Prostrate trunks. Near Lake Placid and Adirondack lodge. Mrs Britton.

Hypnum curvifolium *Hedw.*

Habitat and localities same as in the preceding species. Mrs Britton.

Hypnum Haldanianum *Grev.*

Old logs and decaying wood. Near Lake Placid and Adirondack lodge. Mrs Britton. Freemans Home.

LIMNOBIUM

Hypnum montanum *Wils.*

Banks and rocks along mountain streams. Outlet of Scotts ponds, Ausable river and Rocky falls. Mrs. Britton. Indian pass and stream flowing north from it.

Hypnum ochraceum *Turner*

Mossy rocks and stones in streams. Indian pass.

Hypnum eugyrium *Schimp.*

Wet rocks. Indian pass and base of Rocky hill.

CALLIERGON

Hypnum cordifolium *Hedw.*

Swamps, bogs and wet places. Lake Placid. Mrs Britton. Wood farm swamp.

Hypnum stramineum *Dicks.*

Peat bogs and cool shaded places. Among Sphagnum near Whiteface inn. Mrs Britton. Under huge boulders near ice deposit. Indian pass. Sterile.

Hypnum Schreberi *Willd.*

Ground and rocks, mostly in dryish places, but sometimes growing in wet places with Sphagnum. Very common. It forms deep glossy yellowish cushions brilliantly contrasting with the reindeer moss with which it usually grows. Mrs Britton.

PLEUROZIUM

Hypnum splendens *Hedw.**H. proliferum* *L.*

Ground, rocks and old prostrate trunks of trees. Very common. This moss ascends to the tops of the highest peaks of the Adirondacks.

It is a large and easily recognized species. Its stems are composed of a series of curved or arched segments. A new arch is formed each year, beginning its growth a little below the tip of the preceding year's formation and curving in the same direction with it. Stems many inches long are sometimes found and if they did not decay at the base as growth progresses at the upper part it would be possible to tell the age of the moss by counting the segments of the stem. They sometimes attain such a length that, when growing on boulders, they stretch across and hide the crevices between them and make it dangerous for any one to attempt to walk over such hidden pitfalls.

***Hypnum umbratum* Ehrh.**

Ground and mossy rocks in woods. Common. More slender than the preceding which it somewhat resembles.

HYLOCOMIUM.

***Hypnum triquetrum* L.**

Ground and base of trees. Common. A large coarse upright moss, rarely fruiting in North Elba.

JUNGERMANNIACEAE

***Frullania Eboracensis* Lehm.**

Trees. A very common species occurring chiefly on trunks of deciduous trees. Its color is usually dark green or blackish.

***Frullania Asagrayana* Mont.**

Trees and rocks. Common. It usually grows on trunks and branches of spruce and balsam fir. Its color is generally reddish brown. It is easily recognized under the microscope by the row of peculiar cells extending through the middle of the leaf.

***Radula complanata* (L.) Dumort.**

Base and roots of trees. Wood farm and Indian pass trail.

***Porella platyphylla* (L.) Lindb.**

Trunks of trees and rocks. Common. Often associated with *Neckera pennata* Hedw.

Ptilidium ciliare (L.) Nees

Decaying wood and cut surfaces of stumps. Common. June. Variable in color.

Trichocolea tomentella (L.) Dumort.

Swamps and wet places. Connery pond trail. Mrs Britton. Top of Mt McIntyre and Wood farm swamp.

Bazzania trilobata (L.) S. F. Gray

Woods and swamps. Not rare. Avalanche trail. Mrs Britton.

Bazzania deflexa Underw.

B. triangularis (Schleich.) Lindb. *Mastigobryum deflexum* Nees. Rocks. Rocky falls. A much smaller plant than the preceding.

Lepidozia reptans (L.) Dumort.

Decaying wood. Mt Jo. Mrs Britton. Rocky falls.

Blepharostoma trichophyllum (L.) Dumort.

Decaying wood and thin soil on rocks. Indian pass.

Cephalozia multiflora Spruce

C. media Lindb.

Ground and decaying wood. Indian pass trail and Indian pass.

Cephalozia bicuspidata (L.) Dumort.

Decaying wood. Near Lake Placid. Mrs Britton.

Cephalozia curvifolia (Dicks.) Dumort.

Decaying wood and mossy prostrate trunks of trees. A very common and beautiful species, variable in color.

Scapania undulata (L.) Dumort.

Wet rocks and stones in streams. Wilmington notch trail. Mrs Britton. Mt McIntyre and northern entrance to Indian pass.

Scapania nemorosa (L.) Dumort.

Wet rocks. Mt Jo. Mrs Britton. Rocky hill and Indian pass. June Apparently more common than the preceding species.

Scapania apiculata *Spruce*

Prostrate decaying trunk of balsam fir. Wood farm. August. Very rare.

Diplophyllum taxifolium *Dumort.*

Ground and decaying wood. Whiteface inn. Mrs Britton. Rocky falls.

Geocalyx graveolens (*Schrad.*) *Nees*

Decaying wood and prostrate trunks. Wood farm.

Lophocolea heterophylla *Nees*

Decaying wood. Near Whiteface inn. Mrs Britton. Rocky hill and near Freemans Home.

Chiloscyphus polyanthos (*L.*) *Corda*

Wet ground and decaying wood. Shore of Clear lake. Mrs Britton.

Plagiochila asplenioides (*L.*) *Dumort.*

In a brook near Whiteface inn. Mrs Britton.

Mylia Taylori (*Hook.*) *S. F. Gray*

Damp mossy rocks. Indian pass. It has been found by Mrs Britton on Mt Marcy and Mt Whiteface.

Jungermannia setiformis *Ehrh.*

Rocks. Mt McIntyre. This is the only station where I have found this rare species.

Jungermannia ventricosa *Dicks.*

Rocks. Mt McIntyre, Indian pass and Rocky falls.

Jungermannia incisa *Schrad.*

Decaying wood. Clear lake. Mrs Britton. Ausable valley.

Jungermannia minuta *Crantz*

Rocks. Indian pass. This species occurs also on the top of Mt Marcy.

Jungermannia Michauxii *Weber*

Decaying wood and sometimes on rocks. Mt McIntyre and Indian pass.

Jungermannia Kunzeana *Huben.*

Rocks. Indian pass. A very rare liverwort.

Jungermannia Schraderi *Mart.*

Aplozia autumnalis (DC.) Schiff.

Decaying wood Whiteface inn, Moose island and Connery pond trail. Mrs Britton. Indian pass trail.

Liochlaena lanceolata *Nees*

Aplozia lanceolata (L.) Schiff.

Old logs. Connery pond trail. Mrs Britton.

Marsupella sphacelata (*Gies.*) *Dumort.*

Rocks. Indian pass. Rare.

Marsupella emarginata (*Ehrh.*) *Dumort.*

Rocks. Mt McIntyre, Mt Pitchoff and Rocky hill.

Blasia pusilla *L.*

Wet banks of streams. Near Adirondack lodge. Sterile.

Aneura latifrons *Lindb.*

Decaying wood. Mt Jo. Mrs Britton. Ausable valley.

Aneura palmata (*L.*) *Dumort.*

Near Whiteface inn. Mrs Britton.

MARCHANTIACEAE

Marchantia polymorpha *L.*

Bog hole near Whiteface inn. Mrs Britton. Ground either wet or dry; often in places recently overrun by fire. Brewster farm. June.

THALLOPHYTA

LICHENS AND FUNGI

USNEACEAE

Ramalina calicaris (L.) Fr.

Trees and shrubs; occasionally on rocks. The varieties mentioned below are found in North Elba.

R. calicaris fraxinea Fr.

R. calicaris fastigiata Fr.

R. calicaris canaliculata Fr.

R. calicaris farinacea Schaer.

The last variety grows on rocks. It is generally sterile, but easily recognized by its white powdery soredia. Pulpit rock and rocks in the eastern part of the town.

Cetraria Islandica (L.) Ach.

ICELAND MOSS

Heathy or mossy ground in cold or elevated places. Top of Mt McIntyre and in Indian pass.

Cetraria ciliaris Ach.

Fences, trunks and branches of trees. Very common. A small brown form is abundant on the branches of the tamarack, balsam fir and spruce. It may be distinguished from the next following species by the crenate margin of the apothecia and specially by the black fibrils of the lower surface of the thallus.

Cetraria lacunosa Ach.

Fences and trunks of trees. Common.

Cetraria Oakesiana Tuckerm.

Trees and sometimes on rocks. Common on balsam fir but often sterile. Fertile specimens were collected near Freemans Home.

Cetraria juniperina Pinastri Ach.

Trees, shrubs and rocks. Rare. Near Lake Placid. Atkinson. Tamarack trees near Hidden swamp. A pretty yellow lichen but commonly sterile.

Evernia furfuracea (L.) Mann

Dead branches of trees. Common. Most often on coniferous trees.

E. furfuracea Cladonia Tuckerm.

Tamarack, balsam fir and spruce. Indian pass and the cold region west of Mt Wallace. Both the species and the variety are generally sterile. The thallus in both sometimes becomes partly or almost wholly black.

Evernia Prunastri (L.) Ach.

Trunks and branches of Tamarack. Occasional. Sterile.

Usnea barbata (L.) Fr.

GRAY MOSS

Branches of trees. Common in low swampy woods and exhibiting several varieties.

U. barbata florida Fr.

Vicinity of Lake Placid. Atkinson. Eastern part of the town. Abundantly fertile.

U. barbata hirta Fr.

Known by its minute fibrils and its numerous soredia which often give it a pulverulent appearance.

U. barbata plicata Fr.

Vicinity of Lake Placid. Atkinson.

U. barbata dasypoga Fr.

This is the long slender pendulous variety with the thallus and its branches beset with spreading or horizontal fibrils. It is generally sterile. It grows from branches either dead or living and gives to the trees it inhabits a peculiar untidy and unthrifty appearance.

Usnea longissima Ach.

LONG GRAY MOSS

Similar to *U. barbata dasypoga* in habitat and general appearance, and sometimes growing with it, but of a paler color with a more slender and delicate thallus. It is less abundant. Sterile. Hidden swamp.

Alectoria jubata (L.) Fr.

Branches of trees. Common. Similar in habitat to species of *Usnea* but at once distinguished by its brown or blackish brown color. It often grows intermingled with other lichens on dead branches of tamarack, balsam fir and spruce. Sterile.

A. jubata implexa Fr.

This differs from the typical form in its long slender pendulous thallus.

PARMELIACEAE

Theloschistes polycarpus (*Ehrh.*) *Tuckerm.*

Trees. Lake Placid. Atkinson. Bark of maple. Shore of Mirror lake.

Theloschistes parietinus (*L.*) *Norm.*

Trunks and branches of trees. Not common. Branches of a thorn tree near Mountain View house.

Parmelia perlata (*L.*) *Ach.*

Rocks and sometimes on trees. Near Lake Placid. Atkinson. Old Keene road.

Parmelia tiliacea (*Hoffm.*) *Floerke.*

Trees and shrubs. Very common.

Parmelia saxatilis (*L.*) *Fr.*

Trees and rocks. Near Mountain View house and in Indian pass.

Parmelia physodes (*L.*) *Ach.*

Trunks and branches of trees. Very common. Specially abundant on spruce and balsam fir.

P. physodes vittata *Ach.*

Habitat same as that of the species but less plentiful.

Parmelia pertusa (*Schrank*) *Schaer.*

With the preceding and resembling it but much less common. It may be distinguished from it by the small round perforations in the thallus. It is sterile with us.

Parmelia olivacea (*L.*) *Ach.*

Trees and shrubs. Common.

P. olivacea aspidota *Ach.*

Trunks of alder, *Alnus incana* Willd. Old Keene road.

Parmelia caperata (*L.*) *Ach.*

Trees and rarely on rocks. Common but sterile.

***Parmelia conspersa* (Ehrh.) Ach.**

Bare rocks and boulders. Very common. It ascends to the top of Mt Marcy. The thallus is generally orbicular and adorned with numerous apothecia centrally located.

***Physcia speciosa* (Ach.) Nyl.**

Trunks of willows. Banks of the Ausable.

***Physcia aquila* (Ach.) Nyl.**

Trunks of trees. Wood farm and trail to Indian pass.

***P. aquila detonsa* Tuckerm.**

Trees. Vicinity of Lake Placid. Atkinson. Near Mountain View house.

***Physcia stellaris* (L.) Wallr.**

Trees and rocks. Common. *P. stellaris aipolia* Nyl. occurs on rocks in the eastern part of the county and may yet be found in North Elba.

***Physcia obscura* (Ehrh.) Nyl.**

Trees and rocks. About Lake Placid. Atkinson.

***Physcia setosa* (Ach.) Nyl.**

Rocks. Brewster farm. It occurs also at Cascade lake.

***Physcia adglutinata* (Floerk.) Nyl.**

Trunks of beech trees. Rare. Freemans Home.

***Pyxine soorediata* Fr.**

Trunks of trees and rocks. Very common but only occasionally found fertile.

UMBILICARIACEAE

***Umbilicaria Muhlenbergii* (Ach.) Tuckerm.**

Bare rocks. Vicinity of Lake Placid. Atkinson. Brewster farm.

***Umbilicaria Dillenii* Tuckerm.**

Rocks. Pulpit rock and Indian pass. Sterile.

***Umbilicaria pustulata* (L.) Hoffm.**

Bare rocks. Lake Placid. Atkinson. Top of Mt McIntyre.

***U. pustulata papulosa* Tuckerm.**

Rocks. Near Lake Placid. Atkinson.

PELTIGERACEAE

Sticta amplissima (*Scop.*) *Mass.*

Trees and rocks. Very common. A large fine species.

Sticta pulmonaria (*L.*) *Ach.*

Trees and rocks. Common. Often growing on the same tree with the preceding species. It once had some repute as a remedy for pulmonary diseases. The disks of the apothecia are sometimes blackened by the attacks of a parasitic fungus.

Sticta crocata (*L.*) *Ach.*

Among mosses on rocks. Vicinity of Lake Placid. Atkinson.

Sticta scrobiculata (*Scop.*) *Ach.*

Same habitat and locality as the preceding one. Atkinson.

Nephroma arcticum (*L.*) *Fr.*

Rocks. West side of Pitchoff mountain near the old Keene road. I discovered this northern lichen here many years ago and this still remains the only known station for it in our state. It is a large fine species with broad and beautiful apothecia. It is earnestly hoped that forest fires may never come near enough to destroy it.

Nephroma Helveticum *Ach.*

Trees and rocks. Freemans Home and Indian pass trail.

Nephroma laevigatum *Ach.*

Rocks. Old Keene road.

N. laevigatum parile *Nyl.*

Near Lake Placid. Atkinson.

Peltigera apthosa (*L.*) *Hoffm.*

Damp mossy ground, shaded banks or among mosses on rocks. Common. This is easily distinguished from all our other species of *Peltigera* by the scattered warts of the upper surface of the thallus.

Peltigera horizontalis (*L.*) *Hoffm.*

Pulpit rock on the shore of Lake Placid.

Peltigera polydactyla (*Neck.*) *Hoffm.*

Rocks and trees. Not common. Vicinity of Lake Placid. Atkinson.
Indian pass.

Peltigera rufescens (*Neck.*) *Hoffm.*

Rocks. Freemans Home.

Peltigera canina (*L.*) *Hoffm.*

Damp shaded ground, mossy banks, swamps and mossy prostrate trunks of trees. Very common.

P. canina spuria *Ach.*

Vicinity of Lake Placid. Atkinson. *P. canina spongiosa* Tuckm. was found on Mt Marcy, but was not seen in North Elba.

PANNARIACEAE

Pannaria rubiginosa (*Thunb.*) *Delis.*

Rocks and trees. Vicinity of Lake Placid. Atkinson.

P. rubiginosa conoplea *Fr.*

Habitat and locality as in the species. Atkinson.

Pannaria leucosticta *Tuckm.*

Trees and rocks. Vicinity of Lake Placid. Atkinson.

COLLEMACEAE

Ephebe pubescens *Fr.*

Rocks. Brewster farm. Sterile.

Collema nigrescens (*Huds.*) *Ach.*

Trunks of trees. Valley of the Ausable.

Leptogium tremelloides (*L. f.*) *Fr.*

Rocks and trees. Commonly sterile. Indian pass. Fertile.

Leptogium myochroum saturninum *Schaer.*

Rocks and trees. Vicinity of Lake Placid. Atkinson.

Hydrothyria venosa *Russell*

Submerged rocks. Lake Placid. Atkinson.

LECANORACEAE

Placodium vitellinum (*Ehrh.*) *N. & H.*

Rocks. Rare. Brewster farm.

Lecanora pallida (*Schreb.*) *Schaer.*

Bark of trees on which it forms conspicuous whitish spots. Common.

L. pallida cancriformis *Tuckm.*

Bark of elm. Ausable valley.

L. pallida angulosa *Hoffm.*

Bark of black cherry. H. Brown farm.

Lecanora subfusca (*L.*) *Ach.*

Trunks and branches of trees. A very common lichen.

L. subfusca allophana *Ach.*

Dead spruce. Rocky hill.

L. subfusca argentata *Ach.*

Vicinity of Lake Placid. Atkinson.

Lecanora varia (*Ehrh.*) *Nyl.*

Trees and dead wood. Vicinity of Lake Placid. Atkinson.

L. varia symmicta *Ach.*

With the last. Atkinson.

Lecanora atra (*Huds.*) *Ach.*

Trunks of beech trees. Freemans Home.

Lecanora elatine *Ach.*

Bark of coniferous trees. Swamp east of Wood farm and Indian pass trail.

L. elatine ochrophaea *Tuckm.*

Trunks of balsam fir and spruce. Wood farm.

Lecanora pallescens (*L.*) *Schaer.*

Trees and rocks. Common.

Pertusaria communis *DC.*

Trees and rocks. Common.

***Pertusaria velata* (Turn.) Nyl.**

Trunks of trees, sometimes on rocks. Very common.

***Pertusaria leioplaca* (Ach.) Schaer.**

Trees and rocks. Vicinity of Lake Placid. Atkinson.

***Conotrema urceolatum* (Ach.) Tuckerm.**

Trunks of trees. Occasional. Freemans Home.

***Gyalecta lutea* (Dicks.) Tuckerm.**

Bark of yellow birch. Wood farm.

***Gyalecta Pineti* (Schrad.) Tuckerm.**

Bark of trees. Vicinity of Lake Placid. Atkinson.

CLADONIACEAE

***Stereocaulon tomentosum* (Fr.) Th. Fr.**

Ground among young spruces. H. Brown farm. The stout terete tomentose podetia or stems somewhat naked on one side and the small lateral apothecia are features of this species.

***Stereocaulon paschale* (L.) Fr.**

Rocks and heathy ground. Common.

***Pilophorus cereolus* Fibula Tuckerm.**

Rocks. Rare. Near the Notch house and in Indian pass.

***Cladonia pyxidata* (L.) Fr.**

Heathy places and base of trees. Common.

***Cladonia fimbriata tubaeformis* Fr.**

Ground and decaying wood. Valley of the Ausable.

***Cladonia gracilis* (L.) Nyl.**

Ground and decaying wood. Common and variable.

***C. gracilis verticillata* Fr.**

A variety easily recognized by the proliferous cups of the podetia placed one above the other.

***C. gracilis hybrida* Schaer.**

Vicinity of Lake Placid. Atkinson.

C. gracilis elongata Fr.

Summit of Mt McIntyre and in Indian pass.

This variety prefers cold alpine situations. It is usually sterile. It is easily recognized by its long simple or sparingly branched or forked podetia with subulate tips.

Cladonia squamosa Hoffm.

Heathy ground, decaying prostrate trunks and mossy rocks. Common. It ascends to the top of Mt McIntyre.

Cladonia caespiticia (Pers.) Fl.

Trees and rocks. Vicinity of Lake Placid. Atkinson.

Cladonia furcata (Huds.) Fr.

Ground and decaying wood. East of Brewster farm.

C. furcata subulata Fl.

With the preceding variety.

C. furcata racemosa Fl.

Vicinity of Lake Placid. Atkinson. Indian pass.

Cladonia rangiferina (L.) Hoffm.

REINDEER MOSS

Heathy ground. Very common. It ascends to the top of the highest Adirondack peaks. It is variable but easily recognized by its peculiar branching and bushy appearance.

C. rangiferina sylvatica L.

Distinguished from the typical form by its paler color.

C. rangiferina alpestris L.

Often growing with the typical form. It has the pale color of the preceding variety, but it is distinguished from it and the type by its dense mass of intricate or entangled branches.

Cladonia cristatella Tuckerm.

Ground and decaying wood. Very common. It is easily known by its bright red or scarlet apothecia which crown the podetia or their short apical branches. In a single instance the form with yellowish apothecia, *ochrocarpia*, was found growing on the same piece of decaying wood that bore the typical form.

Cladonia cornucopioides (L.) Fr.

Heathy or mossy ground. Rare. Mt McIntyre and Indian pass. It differs from the last in its podetia, which terminate in cups instead of short branches.

Cladonia deformis (L.) Hoffm.

Habitat and localities the same as in the preceding species. It is not so scarce but it fruits very sparingly. The podetia are longer and covered, above at least, with a yellowish powder.

Thamnia vermicularis (Sw.) Schaer.

Ground on mountain summits. Mt McIntyre and Mt Wright. Sterile. Its podetia are simple or sparingly branched, about the thickness of a goose quill, hollow and subulate or sharp pointed. They attract attention by their white color and are liable to be mistaken for the dead and bleached remains of some species of Cladonia.

LECIDEACEAE

Baeomyces aeruginosa (Scop.) DC.

Ground and much decayed wood. Top of Mt McIntyre and in Indian pass.

Baeomyces byssoides (L.) Schaer.

Ground, rocks and decayed wood. Vicinity of Lake Placid. Atkinson.

Biatora granulosa (Ehrh.) Poetsch

Heathy ground, decaying wood and mosses. Occasional. Mt McIntyre and near Mountain View house.

Biatora vernalis (L.) Fr.

Decaying wood and bark. Vicinity of Lake Placid. Atkinson.

Biatora varians (Ach.) Fr.

Bark of alder. Along the Ausable river.

Biatora Laureri Hepp

Trunks of beech. Lake Placid. Atkinson. Freemans Home.

Biatora hypnophila Turn.

Mosses. Freemans Home and Rocky falls.

***Biatora suffusa* Fr.**

Trunks of trees. Vicinity of Lake Placid. Atkinson.

***Heterothecium sanguinarium* (L.) Flot.**

Trees and rocks. Vicinity of Lake Placid. Atkinson. Bark of balsam fir. Mt McIntyre.

***Heterothecium pezizoideum* (Ach.) Flot.**

Bark of balsam fir. Vicinity of Lake Placid. Atkinson.

***Lecidea contigua* Fr.**

Rocks. Occasional. Brewster farm.

***Buellia parasema* (Ach.) Th. Fr.**

Trunks of trees, specially on beech. Very common.

***Buellia geographica* (L.) Tuckerm.**

Rocks. Summit of Mt McIntyre. A beautiful rock lichen attracting the attention by the contrast of yellow and black colors it displays.

***Buellia petraea* (Flot.) Tuckerm.**

Rocks and boulders. Common.

OPEGRAPHACEAE***Graphis scripta* Ach.**

Bark of trees and shrubs. Very common.

The species of fungi are so numerous that it has seemed desirable to indicate by name the larger groups in which the families are arranged.

These depend upon the character of the fructification or of the part of the plant immediately concerned in spore production. The group Hymenomycetae, in which the spores are produced on specialized cells or basidia seated on exposed surfaces, includes by far the greater number of species and is placed first.

HYMENOMYCETEA

AGARICACEAE

LEUCOSPORAE

***Amanita phalloides* Fr.**

POISON AMANITA

Woods and bushy places. Common. July to September. Three forms occur. In one the pileus is brown or smoky brown; in another it is grayish with the center blackish or blackish brown; in the third it is white, yellowish white or pale greenish yellow. This is the prevailing form in thin woods or on the borders of woods or in bushy places. The darker colored forms occur more often in denser woods. The species is a poisonous one and probably the most dangerous one we have. It is attractive in appearance and the pale forms are too often mistaken by the unwary and careless for the common mushroom. The penalty for such mistakes may be and often is death. The persistently white lamellae and the swollen or bulbous base of the stem are characters which should enable any one to distinguish it at a glance from the common mushroom.

***Amanita muscaria* L.**

FLY AMANITA

Woods and their borders, occasionally in open places. Common. July to October. A beautiful species, attractive by its red orange and yellow colors and by the adornment of its pileus with soft pale warts, but it is poisonous if eaten. Flies that sip the viscid juice of the pileus are soon killed by it. This fact is suggestive of the specific and common name.

***A. muscaria formosa* (G. & R.) Sacc.**

In this variety the pileus is wholly pale yellow. A form intermediate between this and the type has the center of the pileus tinted with orange or red.

***Amanita Frostiana* Pk.**

FROST'S AMANITA

Moist woods and thickets. A smaller plant than the preceding, but closely resembling it. It may be distinguished by its yellow stem and annulus and by the bulb of the stem which is usually definitely margined above. Not rare.

***Amanita rubescens* Fr.**

REDDISH AMANITA

Woods and bushy places. Occasional. July and August. Edible. The volva is not persistent at the base of the stem in this species, but soon disappears.

***Amanitopsis vaginata* (Bull.) Roze**

SHEATHED AMANITOPSIS

Woods and groves. Common. Edible. The pileus varies in color from ochraceous yellow to dark brown.

***Lepiota procera* Scop.**

TALL LEPIOTA. PARASOL MUSHROOM

Fields and pastures. Near Newman and on Wood farm. August. Edible. I have seen no larger or finer specimens of this mushroom anywhere than those found in North Elba.

***Lepiota acutesquamosa* Weinm.**

Woods. This species occurs sparingly. Generally only one or two specimens are found in a place.

***Lepiota metulaespora* B. & Br.**

Moist places in woods and deep shades. The American plant differs from the typical form in having the stem loosely floccose or fibrillose.

***Lepiota felina* Pers.**

Damp or mossy places in woods. Common. July and August. The pileus is beautifully adorned with dark brown scales.

***Lepiota cristata* A. & S.**

Woods and open places. A small but pretty species.

***Lepiota acerina* Pk.**

Prostrate trunks of sugar maple in woods. Rare. Near the sap works south of John Brown farm.

***Lepiota granulosa* Batsch**

Pastures and bushy places. Common. This and the next following species depart somewhat from the generic character in having the lamellae attached to the stem.

***Lepiota amianthina* Scop.**

Damp mossy ground in woods. Common. Closely allied to the preceding species but of a pale ochraceous color and generally more slender in habit. In the typical form the lamellae are adnate and the flesh of the stem is yellowish. These characters are not always well shown in our plant.

***Lepiota illinita* Fr.**

Woods and groves. Rare. In a grove of young coniferous trees near the road to Epps farm. August and September. A species easily known by its pure white color and viscid pileus and stem. From similar species of *Hygrophorus* it may be separated by its free lamellae.

***Armillaria mellea* Vahl.**

HONEY COLORED ARMILLARIA

On and about stumps and prostrate trunks. Very common and variable. It does not often appear before August, but it usually continues till cold weather stops its growth. It grows either in groups or in clusters. It is edible but not of first quality.

***Tricholoma transmutans* Pk.**

CHANGING TRICHOLOMA

Woods and groves. Near Newman. September.

***Tricholoma imbricatum* Fr.**

Similar in color and habitat to the last, but the pileus is not viscid. Both are edible.

***Tricholoma rutilans* Schaeff.**

About stumps or decaying wood of coniferous trees. Raybrook. August.

***Tricholoma variegatum* Scop.**

Decaying wood of coniferous trees. Valley of the Ausable. August.

***Tricholoma vaccinum* Pers.**

Woods and groves. Near Newman. September.

***Tricholoma album* Schaeff.**

Woods. Common. Very variable in size.

Tricholoma nobile *Pk.*

Woods. West side of road to Epps farm. September. Its flavor is more unpleasant and more lasting than that of the preceding species.

Tricholoma laterarium *Pk.*

Woods. Wood farm. August.

Tricholoma virescens *Pk.*

Mossy ground in thin woods. Freemans Home.

Tricholoma alboflavidum *Pk.*

Fields and pastures. Wood farm and Brewster farm. August. An attractive and handsome mushroom, but having a disagreeable flavor.

Tricholoma fallax *Pk.*

Groves of young coniferous trees. Common. Appearing after copious rains. A small species of peculiar color and closely related to *T. cerinum* Pers.

Tricholoma silvaticum *Pk.*

Mossy ground in woods. Near Newman. September.

Tricholoma subacutum *Pk.*

Woods and groves. Near Newman. September. The prominent acute umbo, hollow stem and hot peppery taste are distinguishing characters of this species.

Tricholoma microcephalum *Karst.*

Grassy ground in pastures. Near the red schoolhouse south of Newman. September.

Clitocybe media *Pk.*

INTERMEDIATE CLITOCYBE

Mossy ground in woods. Near Newman. September. Edible. An excellent mushroom but very rare.

Clitocybe anisaria *Pk.*

Among fallen leaves in woods. Raybrook. August.

Clitocybe gallinacea *Scop.*

Thin woods. Near Newman. September.

Clitocybe tumulosa *Kalchb.*

Groves of young coniferous trees. Near the road to Epps farm. September.

Clitocybe infundibuliformis *Schaeff.*

FUNNEL FORM CLITOCYBE

Thin woods and bushy places. Common. Edible.

Clitocybe Adirondackensis *Pk.*

Woods. Common. Similar to the preceding species in shape, but smaller, paler and with more narrow and crowded lamellae.

Clitocybe sinopica *Fr.*

Thin woods and clearings, specially in places recently overrun by fire. Common.

Clitocybe ectypoides *Pk.*

Decaying wood. Common. The stem is often curved and sometimes eccentric.

Clitocybe eccentrica *Pk.*

Much decayed wood in woods. Raybrook. August. White branching strands of mycelium may be found permeating the soft decayed wood. The stem is often eccentric.

Clitocybe leptoloma *Pk.*

Prostrate trunks of deciduous trees, specially of the sugar maple. Raybrook. August. Its flavor is bitter.

Clitocybe decorosa *Fr.*

Prostrate trunks and decaying wood of coniferous trees. Adirondack lodge. August.

Clitocybe Catinus *Fr.*

Fallen leaves and fragments of bark. Raybrook. August.

Clitocybe cyathiformis *Fr.*

Ground and prostrate trunks of trees in woods. Common.

Clitocybe subditopoda *Pk.*

Mossy ground in woods. Near Newman. September.

Clitocybe angustissima *Lasch.*

Low wet ground in woods. Near Newman. September.

Clitocybe Gerardiana *Pk.*

Swamps and bogs. Wood farm swamp. June.

Clitocybe laccata *Scop.*

Woods, groves and swamps. Very common. June to October. Edible but rather tough and not highly flavored. A favorite habitat of this species is under coniferous trees, specially pine trees. A genus *Laccaria* has been instituted by Berkeley and Broome for the reception of this and allied species, having for its principal characters, broadly adnate lamellae becoming dusted by the copious subglobose minutely warted white spores.

C. laccata pallidifolia *Pk.*

Swamps and groves. Common. Differing from the type in its paler lamellae.

C. laccata striatula *Pk.*

Wet places. Distinguished by its usually small size with its glabrous pileus so thin that it is striatulate when moist, the position of the lamellae beneath showing through it like shadowy lines.

Collybia radicata *Relh.*

ROOTING COLLYBIA

Woods. Common. Edible, but the flesh is thin and not very richly flavored. Remarkable for the long root-like extension of the stem.

C. radicata furfuracea *Pk.*

This variety differs from the typical form in having the stem sprinkled copiously with small branny scales. It is as plentiful as the typical form.

C. radicata pusilla *Pk.*

A small variety with the pileus scarcely more than an inch broad. It is most often found under beech trees.

Collybia platyphylla *Fr*

Woods and clearings on the ground and on much decayed wood. Common. June to September. A large stout species easily mistaken for a *Tricholoma*.

Collybia butyracea *Bull.*

Groves of young coniferous trees. Common.

Collybia maculata *A. & S.*

Damp woods and mossy ground. Common.

***Collybia dryophila* Bull.**

Ground and decaying wood in woods, groves and clearings. Common and variable. June to October.

***Collybia abundans* Pk.**

Prostrate trunks of coniferous trees. Common.

***Collybia rugosodisca* Pk.**

Prostrate trunks of coniferous trees in woods. Indian pass trail. August.

***Collybia tuberosa* Bull.**

Damp humus and decaying agarics. Common. Late in the season it produces sclerotoid tubers by which the species may easily be recognized.

***Collybia ignobilis* Karst.**

Mossy ground under balsam firs. Rare. Near Newman. September.

***Collybia acervata* Fr.**

Ground and much decayed wood. Common. It grows in tufts composed of many individuals.

***Collybia spinulifer* Pk.**

Similar to the last in habitat and mode of growth, but the lamellae are more highly colored and they bear colored pointed setae which occur also but more sparingly on the stem and pileus.

***Collybia Familia* Pk.**

Decaying wood and prostrate trunks of coniferous trees. Near Newman. September.

***Collybia confluens* Pers.**

Ground in woods. Common. It may be either single or in tufts of many individuals. Sometimes the stems are so closely crowded that they are more or less united at the base. Occasionally the plants grow in lines or arcs of circles.

Collybia velutipes Curt. and *C. stipitaria* Fr. are found in many parts of the Adirondacks and will probably yet be found in North Elba.

***Mycena pelianthina* Fr.**

Damp or mossy places in woods. Not rare but generally only one or two plants are found in a place.

Mycena pura Pers.

Among fallen leaves in woods. Common.

Mycena galericulata Scop.

About stumps and on decaying wood in woods and clearings. One of the most common species of this genus.

Mycena cyaneobasis Pk.

Decaying wood of deciduous trees. Adirondack lodge road. Easily recognized by the blue color of its mycelium.

Mycena epipterygia Scop.

Mossy ground and decaying prostrate trunks of trees. Common.

Mycena Leaiana Berk.

Dead trunks and branches of trees, specially of beech. Common. This is a beautiful orange yellow viscid species usually growing in tufts.

Mycena rorida Fr.

Groves of young coniferous trees in rainy weather.

Mycena palustris Pk.

Among peat mosses in marshes. Wood farm. June.

Mycena immaculata Pk.

Among mosses, fallen leaves and on naked ground. Adirondack lodge. August.

Omphalia striaepilea Fr.

Woods. Rare. Raybrook. August.

Omphalia lilacinifolia Pk.

Decaying wood of coniferous trees. Raybrook. August.

Omphalia Oculus Pk.

Prostrate trunks of coniferous trees. Rare. Trail to Indian pass.

Omphalia olivaria Pk.

Ground in woods and groves, specially where fire has been. Near Newman. July.

***Omphalia umbellifera* L.**

Heathy ground and decaying wood. Common and variable in color. It ascends to the top of Mt McIntyre.

***Omphalia Campanella* Batsch**

Decaying wood and prostrate trunks of coniferous trees. Very common. May to November.

***Omphalia Fibula* Bull.**

Mossy ground and prostrate trunks in woods and clearings. Common.

***Omphalia Swartzii* Pers.**

Similar to the last in habitat and size, but distinct in color. The pileus is pale or whitish with a brown center and the stem is brown or violaceous at the top, whitish below.

***Omphalia clavata* Pk.**

Prostrate trunks of arbor vitae. Raybrook. August.

***Pleurotus sapidus* Kalchb.**

SAPID PLEUROTUS

Dead wood of standing or prostrate trunks of trees. Edible.

***Pleurotus ostreatus* (Jacq) Fr.**

OYSTER MUSHROOM

Habitat and general appearance much like the last, from which it is separable by its sessile or nearly sessile pileus and white spores. Edible when young, but soon tough and not first quality.

***Pleurotus mitis* (Pers.) Fr.**

Dead wood of balsam fir. Near road to Epps farm. September.

***Pleurotus petaloides* (Bull.) Fr.**

Decaying wood. Wood farm. August. *Pleurotus serotinus* Schrad. Is common in some parts of the Adirondacks and probably occurs in North Elba, but it usually appears late in the season.

***Hygrophorus eburneus* (Bull.) Fr.**

Among fallen leaves in woods. Near the road to Epps farm. September.

Hygrophorus capreolarius *Kalchb.*

Mossy ground in woods of coniferous trees. Near the road to Averyville. September.

Hygrophorus Queletii *Bres.*

Groves of young coniferous trees. Near Newman. September.

Hygrophorus hypothejus *Fr.*

Woods. Rare. Near Newman. September.

Hygrophorus fuscoalbus (*Lasch.*) *Fr.*

Groves of young coniferous trees. Near Newman. September.

Hygrophorus pratensis (*Pers.*) *Fr.*

MEADOW HYGROPHORUS

Meadows, pastures, thin woods and clearings. Edible. It may be found from July to September. It sometimes grows under the shade of brakes.

Hygrophorus miniatus *Fr.*

VERMILION HYGROPHORUS

Damp ground in woods and mossy places, also in clearings and burnt places and sometimes among peat mosses in marshes. Common. A small but beautiful species with a red pileus and stem. Edible, tender and agreeable in flavor.

Hygrophorus Cantharellus *Schw.*

Similar to the last in color and habitat, but more slender, with a longer stem and decurrent lamellae and an unpleasant taste.

Hygrophorus congelatus *Pk.*

Banks by roadside. Near Epps farm. September.

Hygrophorus conicus (*Scop.*) *Fr.*

Thin woods and heathy bushy places. Common. It is attractive in color when fresh, but it turns black in drying. The pileus of the fresh plant varies from yellow to red or scarlet.

Hygrophorus immutabilis *Pk.*

Heathy bushy ground. Raybrook. August.

Hygrophorus marginatus *Pk.*

Damp or mossy ground in woods or their borders. Raybrook. August. Generally but few specimens occur in a place. The plants are very fragile and often irregular or split on the margin, but the colors are beautiful.

Hygrophorus parvulus *Pk.*

Damp ground in thin woods or clearings. Wood farm. August.

Hygrophorus nitidus *B. & C.*

Damp or mossy ground in woods and clearings. Common. Very viscid and pale yellow in all its parts.

Hygrophorus chlorophanus *Fr.*

Damp places in woods and clearings. Raybrook. August.

Hygrophorus psittacinus (*Schaeff.*) *Fr.*

Similar to the last in habitat. Raybrook. August.

Lactarius deliciosus (*L.*) *Fr.*

DELICIOUS LACTARIUS

Pine groves and mossy swamps. Common. Edible. The species is readily recognized by the orange colored juice that issues from wounds of the lamellae or flesh.

Lactarius uvidus *Fr.*

Swamps and mossy places in woods. Valley of the Ausable. August. Wounds of the lamellae and flesh assume a lilac or violaceous color.

Lactarius theiogalus (*Bull.*) *Fr.*

Woods and swamps. Common. The milky juice soon changes from white to yellow on exposure to the air.

Lactarius quietus *Fr.*

Low swampy woods. Rare. Near Newman. September.

Lactarius torminosus (*Schaeff.*) *Fr.*

Woods and bushy places. Common. Very acrid.

Lactarius sordidus *Pk.*

Woods and groves of coniferous trees. Lake Placid and Wood farm. Closely related to *L. turpis* *Fr.*

Lactarius trivialis *Fr.*

Pine groves and thin woods. Rare. Raybrook.

Lactarius hysginus *Fr.*

Woods and groves. Rare. Raybrook. August.

Lactarius affinis *Pk.*

Thin woods. East of Brewster farm.

Lactarius platyphyllus *Pk.*

Woods. East of upper iron bridge. Found but once.

Lactarius cinereus *Pk.*

Woods. Common. Known by its viscid pileus and peculiar color.

Lactarius griseus *Pk.*

Much decayed wood and mossy ground in woods. Common. Similar in color to the preceding species, but smaller and the pileus not viscid.

Lactarius glyciosmus *Fr.*

Groves of young coniferous trees. Rare. Near the red schoolhouse south of Newman. It emits a peculiar odor suggestive of the specific name.

Lactarius aquifluus *Pk.*

Woods and swamps. Occasional. Valley of the Ausable and near Epps farm. Easily known by its scanty watery juice. It is also slightly fragrant.

Lactarius deceptivus *Pk.*

Woods and groves, specially of coniferous trees. Occasional. Raybrook. August. A large thick acrid white species with a thick but soft cottony tomentum on the margin of the young pileus.

Lactarius vellerus *Fr.*

Similar to the last in habitat and general appearance, but distinguished by the close tomentose pubescence of the pileus and stem. Raybrook.

Lactarius pyrgoalus (*Bull.*) *Fr.*

Thin woods. Occasional. Adirondack lodge road.

Lactarius lignyotus *Fr.*

Woods and groves of coniferous trees. Common.

Lactarius Gerardii *Pk.*

Groves and clearings. Rare. Raybrook. August. This resembles the preceding species in color, but its stem is very short, its lamellae are wide apart and wounds do not assume a reddish hue.

Lactarius rufus (*Scop.*) *Fr.*

Mossy places in woods and swamps. Near Newman and east of Brewster farm. One of the most acrid species of the genus.

Lactarius subdulcis (*Bull.*) *Fr.*

Woods, swamps and damp places. Very common.

Lactarius camphoratus (*Bull.*) *Fr.*

Similar to the preceding species in size and habitat, but distinguished from it by its darker color and its agreeable odor. This persists a long time in the dried specimens.

Russula nigricans (*Bull.*) *Fr.*

Woods and groves, specially of pine. Raybrook. August.

Russula sordida *Pk.*

Thin woods and groves. Rare. Raybrook. August.

Russula compacta *Frost*

Woods. Occasional. Lake Placid.

Russula brevipes *Pk.*

Thin woods and open places in light soil. Rare. Raybrook. August. Closely allied to *R. delica* Fr. from which it is separated by its tardily acrid flavor and its close lamellae.

Russula basifurcata *Pk.*

Dry sandy soil in heathy bushy places. Rare. Raybrook. August.

Russula foetens (*Pers.*) *Fr.*

Woods and bushy places. Common. Easily known by its peculiar amygdaline odor.

Russula variata *Banning*

Woods. Rare. August.

Russula emetica *Fr.*

Woods and swamps. Common. Very acrid.

Russula fallax (*Schaeff.*) *Fr.*

Mossy places. Near Newman. September.

Russula fragilis (*Pers.*) *Fr.*

Mossy ground, swamps and mountains. Mt McIntyre.

Russula purpurina *Q. & S.*

Groves of young coniferous trees. Rare. Lake Placid. A beautiful but rare species.

Russula decolorans *Fr.*

Woods, groves and swamps. Common and variable.

Cantharellus brevipes *Pk.*

Woods. Very rare. Near the road to Epps farm. August. This was originally found near Ballston lake. The North Elba station is the second one in which it has been found in the state. It was here growing in the arc of a circle.

Cantharellus cibarius *Fr.*

CHANTARELLE

Woods and bushy places. Common. Edible.

Cantharellus umbonatus *Fr.*

Mossy ground in woods and clearings. Near Newman. August and September.

C. umbonatus dichotomus *Pk.*

In drier situations. In this variety the umbo is very small or wanting.

Cantharellus rosellus *Pk.*

Mossy ground and groves of young coniferous trees. Near Newman. September. Found but once.

Cantharellus infundibuliformis (*Scop.*) *Fr.*

Swamps and damp mossy places. Common. Distinguished from all the preceding species by its slender hollow stem.

Marasmius peronatus *Fr.*

Thin woods. Near Newman. September.

Marasmius umbonatus *Pk.*

Mossy ground in woods and under coniferous trees. Common. June to August.

Marasmius papillatus *Pk.*

Mossy prostrate trunks of trees. Raybrook. August.

Marasmius acerinus *Pk.*

Dead trunks and branches of mountain maple. Near Adirondack lodge. August. Found but once.

Marasmius campanulatus *Pk.*

Woods and groves. Common.

Marasmius Rotula (*Scop.*) *Fr.*

Decaying wood, bark, branches and fallen leaves in woods. Very common.

Marasmius perforans *Fr.*

Fallen leaves of spruce. Common. The pileus varies in color from whitish to reddish brown.

Marasmius androsaceus (*L.*) *Fr.*

Fallen leaves and twigs in groves and mossy swamps. Common. The pileus varies in color as in the preceding species, from which it differs in the longer and more slender glabrous stem and in the absence of any odor.

Marasmius subvenosus *Pk.*

Fallen leaves, specially of aspen. Lake Placid. Atkinson.

Lentinus Lecomtei *Fr.*

Dead wood of deciduous trees, rarely on hemlock. Raybrook. The stem may be either central or eccentric.

Lentinus lepideus *Fr.*

Dead or decaying wood of coniferous trees. Common. June to September. Its mycelium permeates the wood and hastens its decay. It is often found growing from railroad ties. Its usually white or whitish

color varied by the darker spot-like scales makes it an attractive object. The stem is often pointed at the base. This is due to the narrow chink or crevice from which it has grown.

Lentinus cochleatus *Fr.*

Much decayed wood or mucky ground about stumps. Common. Well marked by its tufted mode of growth and furrowed stems.

Lentinus umbilicatus *Pk.*

Decaying wood and ground. Rare. Woods east of Brewster farm. August. Resembling the preceding species in color, but much smaller, with a deeply umbilicate pileus, different mode of growth and an even stem.

Lentinus ursinus *Fr.*

Decaying wood. Woods east of Brewster farm. August.

Panus stipticus (*Bull.*) *Fr.*

Dead and decaying wood. Common. A small species generally growing in tufts and easily recognized by the cinnamon colored lamellae and the short stem enlarged at the top. It has an unpleasant flavor.

Trogia crispa (*Pers.*) *Fr.*

Decaying wood and dead shrubs. Common. Often associated with *Panus stipticus*, and a favorite habitat of both is the dead trunks of alders.

Lenzites betulina (*L.*) *Fr.*

Decaying wood of deciduous trees. Common.

Lenzites sepiaria *Fr.*

Dead and decaying wood of coniferous trees. Common.

Lenzites vialis *Pk.*

Decaying wood. Often on railroad ties and wooden bridges. Common.

Lenzites heteromorpha *Fr.*

Dead wood of spruce. Rare. Near Newman. September. Found but once. A very variable species, three of its forms representing the three genera *Lenzites*, *Daedalea* and *Trametes* and obliterating the artificial limitations assigned to them. The form found in North Elba is

referable to *Daedalea* but Fries has taken the form belonging to *Lenzites* as the type of the species.

***Schizophyllum commune* Fr.**

Dead wood of deciduous trees and shrubs. Common.

RHODOSPORAE

***Pluteus cervinus* (Schaeff.) Fr.**

Decaying wood in woods and clearings. Common.

***Pluteus granularis* Pk.**

Woods. Prostrate trunks of trees. Near McKenzie pond. August. By a typographical error the name of this species was changed in Sylloge to *Pluteus regularis*.

***Pluteus admirabilis* Pk.**

Prostrate trunks of trees in woods. Two forms occur, one having the pileus yellow, the other, brown.

***Entoloma Grayanum* Pk.**

Ground in woods. Raybrook. August.

***Entoloma strictius* Pk.**

Swamps and wet places. Wood farm. June.

***Entoloma salmoneum* Pk.**

In woods and groves under spruce and balsam fir trees. Common and beautiful.

***Entoloma cuspidatum* Pk.**

Damp ground and mossy places in woods and swamps. Remarkable for the cusp-like point in the center of the pileus.

***Clitopilus Noveboracensis* Pk.**

Woods. Near Newman. September.

***Clitopilus conissans* Pk.**

About the base of trees in woods. Rare. Near Adirondack lodge. August. A singular species not agreeing well with the character of the genus, but placed here because the color of the spores indicate such a position.

Clitopilus albogriseus *Pk.*

Woods. Near Adirondack lodge. August.

Leptonia serrulata *Pers.*

Shaded banks by roadside. Near upper iron bridge. It was collected in this place many years ago. I have not met with it recently.

Nolanea conica *Pk.*

Among mosses in woods and swamps, rarely on decaying wood. Common.

Claudopus nidulans (*Pers.*) *Pk.*

Decaying wood. Occasional. Valley of the Ausable. This is generally referred to the genus *Pleurotus*, but its spores have a beautiful pink color and for this reason it is placed here though it is not otherwise closely allied to this genus.

OCHROSPORAE

Pholiota caperata *Pers.*

Ground in woods and among mosses in swamps. Near Raybrook. August.

Pholiota aggerata *Pk.*

Banks by roadsides and on bare soil in thin woods. Adirondack lodge road. August.

Pholiota albocrenulata *Pk.*

At the base of standing trees of sugar maple, rarely on prostrate trunks of these trees. It is rare to find more than one or two specimens in a place.

Pholiota adiposa *Fr.*

FAT PHOLIOTA

Dead or decaying wood of deciduous trees. Lake Placid. Atkinson. Edible.

Pholiota lutea *Pk.*

Prostrate trunk of sugar maple. Near Wood's sap works. August. Found but once.

Pholiota flammans *Fr.*

Prostrate trunks of trees in woods. Near Lake Placid. Atkinson. Near Freemans Home. August. This is one of the prettiest species of the genus.

Pholiota acericola *Pk.*

Mossy prostrate trunks of sugar maple. Raybrook and Freemans Home. August.

Pholiota marginata *Batsch*

Dead wood in woods. Freemans Home. July.

Pholiota marginella *Pk.*

Decaying wood. Near South Meadow. June. Closely related to the preceding species from which it differs in its paler color and the even margin of the pileus.

Pholiota rugosa *Pk.*

Prostrate trunks in woods. Woods south of John Brown farm. August and September.

Pholiota confragosa *Fr.*

Prostrate trunks in woods. Near Connery pond. August.

Hebeloma firmum (*Pers.*) *Fr.*

Woods. Rare. Near Newman. September.

Inocybe calamistrata *Fr.*

Thin woods and along lumber roads. Common. August.

Inocybe infelix *Pk.*

Pastures and clearings. Common. June and July.

Inocybe subochracea *Pk.*

Thin woods and bushy places. Raybrook. August.

Inocybe rimosa (*Bull.*) *Fr.*

Woods, clearings and pastures. Common. August.

Inocybe albodisca *Pk.*

Groves of young coniferous trees. Woods east of Brewster farm. August.

Inocybe geophylla *Sow.*

Moist ground in woods. Common.

Inocybe Tricholoma (*A. & S.*) *Fr.*

Woods and groves. Not rare but generally only a few specimens occur in a place. August.

***Flammula spumosa* Fr.**

Ground and decaying wood in woods and clearings. Common. August and September.

***Flammula Highlandensis* Pk.**

Damp ground, specially such as has been overrun by fire. Common. July and August.

***Flammula viscida* Pk.**

Dead wood of alder. Old Keene road. August. Found but once. Allied to *F. alnicola* Fr., from which it may be separated by its viscid pileus, adnexed lamellae and densely cespitose mode of growth.

***Flammula flavida* Pers.**

Dead and decaying wood. Common. August and September.

***Naucoria semiorbicularis* (Bull.) Fr.**

Pastures and manured ground. Common. June and July.

***Naucoria lignicola* Pk.**

Prostrate trunks of trees in woods. Outlet of Lake Placid and Freemans Home. June.

***Naucoria scorpioides* Fr.**

Mossy ground in woods. Near Newman. Found but once.

***Naucoria curvmarginata* Pk.**

Mossy ground under young coniferous trees. Near Newman. Found but once.

***Galera tenera* (Schaeff.) Fr.**

Dung and manured ground in fields and pastures. Common. June to September.

***Galera rufipes* Pk.**

Mossy ground in woods. Near Newman. September. Found but once.

***Galera Hypnorum* (Batsch) Fr.**

Mossy ground and prostrate trunks in woods. Common.

***Galera Sphagnum* (Pers.) Fr.**

Among peat mosses in marshes. Common. June to August.

***Tubaria deformata* Pk.**

Horse dung in lumber roads in woods. Connery pond. August.
Found but once.

***Crepidotus applanatus* Pers.**

Decaying wood. Raybrook. August.

***Crepidotus epibryus* Fr.**

Mosses and fallen twigs and leaves of coniferous trees. Woods north of North Elba post office. August.

***Crepidotus versutus* Pk.**

Dead wood and branches of balsam fir. Woods east of Brewster farm. August. *C. fulvotomentosus* Pk. is common on dead aspen in many parts of the Adirondacks and will probably be found here.

***Cortinarius luteofuscus* Pk.**

- Mossy ground in woods. Valley of the Ausable.

***Cortinarius olivaceus* Pk.**

Mossy ground in deep woods. Slope of Mt Wright. August. This and the preceding species are closely allied to each other and to the European species *C. infractus* (Pers.) Fr. and *C. anfractus* Fr.

***Cortinarius lanatipes* Pk.**

Groves of young coniferous trees. Near Newman. September.

***Cortinarius fulgens* (A. & S.) Fr.**

Woods. Near the road to Epps farm. September. A showy species. Found but once.

***Cortinarius violaceus* (L.) Fr.**

VIOLET CORTINARIUS

Damp woods. Valley of the Ausable. Edible. The young plant is dark violaceous in all its parts but in the mature plant the lamellae assume a rusty hue, being dusted by the spores.

***Cortinarius canescens* Pk.**

Groves of young coniferous trees. Near Newman. September.

***Cortinarius erraticus* Pk.**

With the preceding and somewhat resembling it.

Cortinarius cinnamomeus (L.) Fr.

CINNAMON CORTINARIUS

Woods, groves and bushy places. Common. Edible.

C. cinnamomeus semisanguineus Fr.

Woods. Raybrook. This is distinguished from the typical form by the color of the lamellae which in the young plant are dark red.

Cortinarius sanguineus (Wulf.) Fr.

Mossy ground in woods. Valley of the Ausable. August.

Cortinarius lutescens Pk.

Mossy places in woods. Near Newman. September.

Cortinarius armillatus (A. & S.) Fr.

Woods, commonly among fallen leaves. Easily known by the red bands on the stem.

Cortinarius adustus Pk.

Groves of young coniferous trees. Near Newman. September.

Cortinarius pallidus Pk.

Mossy ground in swampy woods. Near Newman. September.

Paxillus involutus (Batsch) Fr.

INVOLUTE PAXILLUS

Banks and woods among mosses or on bare ground. Common. Edible.

Paxillus rhodoxanthus (Schw.)

Thin woods. Rare. Raybrook. August. This species was placed by Schweinitz in the genus Gomphus (Gomphidius), but the color and the shape of the spores do not agree well with the characters of that genus.

It is here placed in the genus Paxillus with which it agrees better in the color of its spores, but its lamellae do not anastomose behind. Perhaps it is a Flammula.

MELANOSPORAE

Agaricus silvaticus *Schaeff.*

Naked ground under spruce trees. Near North Elba postoffice. August.

Agaricus arvensis abruptus *Pk.*

Borders of woods. Raybrook. August. I have not seen the typical form of the species in North Elba, nor any examples of the common mushroom, *Agaricus campester* L.

Stropharia semiglobata (*Batsch*) *Fr.*

Dung and manured ground. Common.

Stropharia siccipes *Karst.*

Horse manure in lumber roads. Connery pond. August.

Hypholoma perplexum *Pk.*

PERPLEXING HYPHOLOMA

About stumps in clearings. Common. September. Edible.

Hypholoma incertum *Pk.*

UNCERTAIN HYPHOLOMA

Grassy places. Banks of the Ausable near Wood farm. Edible. June to August.

Psilocybe foenisecii (*Pers.*) *Fr.*

Grassy places. Valley of the Ausable. August.

Psathyra silvatica *Pk.*

Mossy ground in woods. Near Newman. September.

Coprinus stenocoleus *Lindbl.*

Manure piles. Wood farm. August.

Coprinus atramentarius silvestris *Pk.*

Woods. Lumber road between Raybrook and McKenzie pond. August. I have not seen the typical form of the species in North Elba.

Coprinus fimetarius (*L.*) *Fr.*

Manure heaps. Wood farm. August.

Coprinus micaceus (*Bull.*) *Fr.*

Decaying wood and roots of trees. Near Mountain View house August.

Coprinus plicatilis (*Curt.*) *Fr.*

Rich soil about barns. Raybrook. August.

Panaeolus campanulatus *L.*

Manure. Common. June to August.

Panaeolus solidipes *Pk.*

Manure. Epps farm. August.

POLYPORACEAE

Boletinus cavipes (*Opat.*) *Kalchb.*

Mossy ground under or near tamarack trees. Near Newman. August and September.

Boletinus pictus *Pk.*

PAINTED BOLETINUS

Thin woods and swamps, specially under pine trees. Raybrook and woods east of Brewster farm. August. Edible. A pretty species but it loses color in drying.

Boletinus paluster *Pk.*

Mossy marshes. Rare. Valley of the Ausable. August.

Boletus spectabilis *Pk.*

Swampy woods and marshes. Very rare. Valley of the Ausable. August. Found but once in North Elba, once in Hamilton county and once in Oswego county.

Boletus Elbensis *Pk.*

Under or near tamarck trees. July and August. Closely related to *B. laricinus* Berk.

Boletus Clintonianus *Pk.*

CLINTON'S BOLETUS

Mossy ground in thin woods, specially under or near tamarack trees. Near Newman. August and September. Edible.

***Boletus subluteus* Pk.**

SMALL YELLOWISH BOLETUS

Under or near pine trees. Valley of the Ausable near Wood farm. August. Edible.

***Boletus Americanus* Pk.**

With the preceding species and separable from it by the brighter yellow color of the pileus and the absence of a collar from the stem.

***Boletus albus* Pk.**

Woods and groves, usually under or near pine or other coniferous trees. Raybrook and Indian pass trail. July and August. The type specimens were collected about 30 years ago a short distance north of Indian pass. Specimens were again collected in that locality the past season. The species is easily recognized by its white viscid pileus.

***Boletus granulatus* L.**

GRANULATED BOLETUS

Pine woods and groves. Raybrook. August. Edible.

***Boletus piperatus* Bull.**

Woods and clearings. Common. A small species having an acrid peppery taste.

***Boletus Ravenelii* B. & C.**

Woods. Rare. Indian pass trail. August. The beautiful yellow tomentum of the pileus and stem makes this an attractive species but it has a very disagreeable acrid flavor.

***Boletus auriporus* Pk.**

Thin woods. Near Newman. August.

***Boletus subglabripes* Pk.**

SMOOTHISH STEM BOLETUS

Woods and groves. Raybrook. August. Edible.

***Boletus chrysenteron* Fr.**

Woods and banks among mosses or on bare ground. Common and variable.

***Boletus subtomentosus* L.**

Woods. Raybrook and Newman farm. August.

***Boletus illudens* Pk.**

Woods and bushy places. Newman farm and woods east of Brewster farm. August.

***Boletus ornatipes* Pk.**

Thin woods and banks by roadsides. Raybrook and Mountain View house. August.

***Boletus edulis* Bull.**

EDIBLE BOLETUS

Thin woods and banks. Valley of the Ausable. Edible.

***Boletus affinis maculosus* Pk.**

RELATED BOLETUS

Woods. Common. August. Edible. The typical form was not seen in North Elba.

***Boletus luridus* Schaeff.**

Thin woods and groves. Newman farm. August.

***Boletus subvelutipes* Pk.**

Woods east of Brewster farm. August.

***Boletus versipellis* Fr.**

ORANGE CAP BOLETUS

Thin woods and groves. Raybrook. August. Edible.

***Boletus scaber* Fr.**

ROUGH STEM BOLETUS

Woods and clearings. Common. Edible.

***Boletus nebulosus* Pk.**

Banks and groves. Rare. Raybrook and Newman farm. August.

***Boletus chromapes* Frost**

Thin woods. Rare. Indian pass trail. August.

***Boletus felleus* Bull.**

Woods and groves. Raybrook. It has a persistent bitter flavor which is suggestive of the specific name.

Boletus gracilis *Pk.*

Woods. Indian pass trail. August.

Boletus cyanescens *Bull.*

Woods and banks. Common. August.

Polyporus Schweinitzii *Fr.*

Woods and groves about stumps of pine trees. Raybrook. This sometimes appears to grow from the ground, but in such cases it probably starts from some buried wood or root in which the mycelium develops.

Polyporus hispidellus *Pk.*

Thin woods. Very rare. Wood farm. August. Like the preceding species this appears to grow from buried wood or roots.

Polyporus picipes *Fr.*

Decaying wood. Common and variable in size, shape and color.

Polyporus elegans (*Bull.*) *Fr.*

Dead or decaying wood. Variable. The stem may be long or short, central, eccentric or lateral. The pileus varies from half an inch to two inches or more in diameter.

Polyporus Anax *Berk.*

Mossy ground in thin woods. Near Newman. September.

Polyporus sulphureus (*Bull.*) *Fr.*

SULPHURY POLYPORUS

Decaying wood. Near Averyville. July. A beautiful species easily recognized by its orange colored pileus and bright sulphur yellow pores. When young and tender it is edible.

Polyporus guttulatus *Pk.*

Decaying wood of coniferous trees. Indian pass trail.

Polyporus chioneus *Fr.*

Dead wood and branches, specially of birch. Common.

Polyporus adustus (*Willd.*) *Fr.*

On old stumps and dead or prostrate trunks. Very common. Easily known by the dingy hue of the pileus and the black color of the pores.

Polyporus Weinmanni *Fr.*

Decaying wood of coniferous trees. Common. Easily known by its strigose pileus and the reddish stains assumed where it is cut or bruised.

Polyporus borealis (*Wahl.*) *Fr.*

Dead or decaying wood of coniferous trees, specially of spruce Common.

Polyporus benzoinus (*Wahl.*) *Fr.*

Decaying wood of coniferous trees. Vicinity of Lake Placid Atkinson.

Polyporus pubescens (*Schum.*) *Fr.*

Dead wood of deciduous trees and shrubs. Common.

Fomes pinicola *Fr.*

Dead or decaying wood of coniferous trees. Very common and varying much in the color of the pileus.

Fomes fomentarius (*L.*) *Fr.*

Dead trunks of deciduous trees, standing or prostrate. Common.

Fomes applanatus (*Pers.*) *Wallr.*

Dead trunks of deciduous trees. Common. The pileus is generally broader and more flattened than in the preceding species. Its upper surface is often dusted by the ferruginous colored spores even when there is no source above from which they could have fallen.

Fomes igniarius (*L.*) *Fr.*

Dead places in standing trunks of deciduous trees. It is rare to find more than one or two specimens on a single trunk.

Fomes salicinus (*Pers.*) *Fr.*

Trunks of yellow birch trees either prostrate or standing. In the latter case the fungus is usually near the base.

Fomes connatus *Fr.*

Trunks and stumps of maple trees. Occasional. The upper surface of the pileus is often overrun by mosses whose green color contrasts strongly with the white color of the fungus.

Fomes carneus *Nees*

Dead or decaying wood of spruce. Common. The color of the young pileus is similar to that of the pores, but it becomes darker and brownish or even blackish with age. A rare form occurs in which the pileus is zonate.

Polystictus circinatus *Fr.*

Mossy ground and specially in groves of young coniferous trees. It is remarkable for the difference in texture between the upper stratum of the pileus and the lower.

Polystictus perennis (*L.*) *Fr.*

Thin woods and clearings and banks by roadsides. Common. A beautiful species when fresh and well grown, but the pileus fades with age.

Polystictus hirsutus (*Wulf.*) *Fr.*

Dead wood of deciduous trees. Common and variable.

Polystictus versicolor (*L.*) *Fr.*

Dead wood of trees and shrubs. Very common and also very variable. Often growing on stumps and forming large imbricated masses.

Polystictus pergamenus *Fr.*

Dead wood of deciduous trees, specially of aspen. Common.

Polystictus abietinus (*Dicks.*) *Fr.*

Dead trunks and branches of coniferous trees. Very common. Bearing some resemblance to the preceding species and like it having the pores more or less violaceous.

P. abietinus irpiciformis *Pk.*

Dead trunks of balsam fir. Near Averyville. September.

Poria vaporaria *Fr.*

Dead wood and bark. Near Newman. September.

Poria marginella *Pk.*

Prostrate trunks of spruce. Near Newman. Found but once.

Poria inermis *E. & E.*

Dead trunks of deciduous trees and shrubs. Common.

***Poria rhodella* Fr.**

Prostrate trunks of coniferous trees. Near Newman.

***Poria subacida* Pk.**

Decaying wood of deciduous and coniferous trees. Common. A variable species.

***Trametes cinnabarina* (Jacq.) Fr.**

This beautiful species commonly grows on birch, cherry and other deciduous trees but occasionally it occurs on hemlock. Not rare. It is sometimes placed in the genus *Polystictus*.

***Trametes Sepium* Berk.**

Dead wood and bark of spruce. Indian pass.

***Trametes serialis* Fr.**

Prostrate trunks of spruce. Indian pass.

***T. serialis resupinata* Romell**

Prostrate trunks of spruce. Freemans Home.

***Trametes Abietis* Karst.**

Dead trunks of spruce. Common.

***Trametes variiformis* Pk.**

Dead trunks of spruce. Raybrook. Formerly referred to the genus *Polyporus*.

***Daedalea confragosa* (Bolt.) Pers.**

Dead trunks of deciduous trees and shrubs, specially of birch, alder and willow. Valley of the Ausable. This species as here understood includes forms having the characters of *Lenzites* and *Trametes* as well as of *Daedalea*. Its variation is similar to that of *Lenzites heteromorpha* Fr.

***Daedalea unicolor* (Bull.) Fr.**

Dead and decaying wood. Common.

***Favolus Canadensis* Klotzsch**

Dead branches of beech. Valley of the Ausable. August.

***Merulius aureus* Fr.**

Dead trunks of balsam fir. Raybrook and Newman. August and September.

Merulius molluscus *Fr.*

Dead wood and bark of spruce. Averyville. September.

Merulius fugax *Fr.*

Decaying wood. Wood farm. August.

Solenia filicina *Pk.*

Dead fern stems. Near Lake Placid. Atkinson.

HYDNACEAE

Hydnum repandum *L.*

SPREADING HYDNUM

Ground in woods and clearings. Raybrook. August. Edible.

Hydnum zonatum *Batsch*

Ground in woods or bushy places. Raybrook. August.

Hydnum septentrionale *Fr.*

Dead wood of sugar maple. Raybrook. August.

Hydnum ochraceum *Pers.*

Dead or decaying wood. Near Lake Placid. Atkinson. Raybrook. August.

Hydnum coralloides *Scop.*

CORAL-LIKE HYDNUM

Prostrate trunks of trees in woods. Near Lake Placid. Atkinson. Raybrook. August. Edible.

Hydnum viride (*A. & S.*) *Fr.*

Decaying wood. Indian pass trail. August.

Hydnum farinaceum *Pers.*

Dead wood of spruce and balsam fir. Wood farm. August.

Astrodon setiger *Pk.*

Decaying wood of coniferous trees. Indian pass trail. August.
Easily confused with *Caldesiella ferruginosa* (Fr.) Sacc.

Tremellodon gelatinosum (*Scop.*) *Pers.*

Decaying wood of coniferous trees. Wood farm. August. Some authors refer this species to the family Tremellaceae.

Irpex lacteus *Fr.*

Dead trunks and branches of deciduous trees. Common.

Irpex ambiguus *Pk.*

Dead wood and bark of beech. Raybrook. August.

Phlebia vaga *Fr.*

Dead trunks of coniferous trees. Near Newman. September.

THELEPHORACEAE

Craterellus cornucopioides (*L.*) *Pers.*

CORNUCOPIA CRATERELLUS

Ground in woods and lumber roads. Raybrook. August. Edible.

Thelephora Schweinitzii *Pk.*

Ground in woods and clearings. Raybrook. August.

Thelephora laciniata *Pers.*

Woods and swamps. Often growing from the base of small shrubs. Raybrook. August.

Stereum fasciatum *Schw.*

Dead wood and prostrate trunks. Common. August. Intermediate forms appear to unite this with *S. versicolor* *Fr.*

Stereum hirsutum (*Willd.*) *Fr.*

Dead wood of deciduous trees. Wood's sap works. August.

Stereum balsameum *Pk.*

Dead trunks of balsam fir. Indian pass. August.

Stereum rugosum *Fr.*

Dead wood in woods. Common.

Stereum populneum *Pk.*

Prostrate trunks of aspen. Raybrook. August. The singular *S. ambiguum* Pk. was found on prostrate trunks of spruce at Cascade lake, only a short distance from the east line of the town and it will probably yet be found in North Elba.

Hymenochaete tabacina (*Sow.*) *Lev.*

Dead trunks and branches, specially of the mountain maple.

Hymenochaete corrugata (*Fr.*) *Lev.*

Dead trunks and branches of deciduous trees. Near Lake Placid. Atkinson. Near Adirondack lodge.

Corticium amorphum (*Pers.*) *Fr.*

Dead bark of balsam fir. Northern entrance to Indian pass.

Corticium sulphureum *Fr.*

Prostrate trunks of balsam fir. Woods near the road to Epps farm. September.

Corticium subincarnatum *Pk.*

Decorticated wood of spruce. Near Newman. September.

Corticium viticolum *Schw.*

Dead trunks and branches of mountain maple. Adirondack lodge. August.

CLAVARIACEAE

Clavaria cristata *Pers.*

CRESTED CLAVARIA

Low woods and under young coniferous trees. Brewster farm. August. Edible.

Clavaria circinans *Pk.*

Groves of young coniferous trees. Near North Elba post office. August.

Clavaria rugosa *Bull.*

Damp ground in woods or clearings. Raybrook. August.

Clavaria flaccida *Fr.*

Woods and under coniferous trees. Common. August.

Clavaria pusilla *Pk.*

Under spruce and balsam fir trees. Near North Elba post office and Newman farm. August.

Clavaria stricta *Pers.*

Decaying wood and prostrate trunks in woods. Common.

Clavaria platyclada *Pk.*

Woods. Moose island. September.

Clavaria inaequalis *Mull.*

Woods near Clear lake. August.

Clavaria Ligula *Fr.*

Woods. Generally under coniferous trees. Common.

Clavaria vernalis *Schw.*

Banks by roadsides. Road to Epps farm. June.

Clavaria juncea *Fr.*

Among fallen leaves. Near Newman. September.

Calocera cornea *Fr.*

Decaying wood. Near North Elba post office. August.

Typhula muscicola (*Pers.*) *Fr.*

Mosses. Epps farm. August.

Physalaccia inflata (*Schw.*) *Pk.*

Decaying wood. Common. August and September.

TREMELLACEAE

Hirneola Auricula-Judae (*L.*) *Berk.*

Dead wood of spruce and balsam fir. Common. July and August.

Tremella lutescens *Pers.*

Dead trunks and branches of beech. Near Mountain View house. August.

Tremella mycetophila *Pk.*

Pileus and stem of *Collybia dryophila* Bull. Near Brewster farm.

Nematelia encephala (*Willd.*) *Fr.*

Trunks of balsam fir. Indian pass. August.

GASTEROMYCETAE

LYCOPERDACEAE

Bovista pila *B. & C.*

Pastures and grassy places. Raybrook and Wood farm.

Bovista plumbea *Pers.*

Pastures. Raybrook and Wood farm. August.

Lycoperdon gemmatum *Batsch*

Ground and decaying wood in woods and clearings. August.

Lycoperdon pyriforme *Schaeff.*

Habitat same as the last. Common.

Lycoperdon subincarnatum *Pk.*

Decaying wood and old logs in woods. Common. July and August.

Lycoperdon separans *Pk.*

Grassy or bushy places. Raybrook. August.

Lycoperdon furfuraceum *Schaeff*

Ground in pastures. Raybrook. August.

Scleroderma vulgare *Fr.*

Ground and much decayed wood in woods and clearings. Common. August.

HYPODERMEAE
USTILAGINACEAE

Ustilago Avenae (*Pers.*) *Jens.*

Oat fields. Wood farm. August. This fungus is parasitic on oats. It lives in the oat plant till the panicles appear. Then the fungus makes its presence known by developing its own dusty sooty black mass of spores in the panicles where the grain or seed of the oats should appear. It is an injurious fungus as it destroys many bushels of oats annually. Its ravages however can easily be prevented by treating the seed oats by the hot water process. This is simply soaking the seed about 10 minutes in water kept at a temperature of 132 or 133 degrees F. The fungus is commonly known as oat smut.

UREDINACEAE

Uromyces Caladii (*Schw.*) *Farl.*

Living leaves of Indian turnip. Indian pass trail. June. Only the aecidial form was found.

Puccinia Prenanthis (*Pers.*) *Fckl.*

Living leaves of rattlesnake root, *Nabalus albus*. Wallface mountain and Indian pass. June. Only the aecidial form was found.

Puccinia Violae (*Schum.*) *DC.*

Living leaves of violets. Freemans Home. June. Only the aecidial form was found.

Puccinia pulchella *Pk.*

Living leaves of fetid currant. Valley of the Ausable. Near the Notch house.

Puccinia Claytoniata (*Schw.*)

Living leaves of Carolina spring beauty. Old Keene road. June. This is *Puccinia Mariae-Wilsoni* Clinton. The aecidial form was described by Schweinitz under the name *Aecidium claytoniatum*.

Puccinia Asteris *Duby.*

Living leaves and generally the basal ones only of the large leaved aster, *A. macrophyllus*. Wood farm. August.

P. Asteris purpurascens *C. & P.*

Living leaves of mountain aster, *A. acuminatus*. Indian pass. August.

Puccinia Circaeae Pers.

Living leaves of small enchanter's nightshade, *Circaea alpina*. Northern entrance to Indian pass. August.

Puccinia Tiarellae B. & C.

Living leaves of false mitrewort, *Tiarella cordifolia*. Wood farm. August. This is thought by some to be the same as *P. Heucherae* Schw.

Puccinia porphyrogenita Curt.

Living leaves of dwarf cornel, *Cornus Canadensis*. Woods east of Brewster farm. August.

Puccinia mesomegala B. & C.

Living leaves of northern clintonia, *Clintonia borealis*. Old Keene road. June and July.

Triphragmium clavellousum Berk.

Living leaves of wild sarsaparilla, *Aralia nudicaulis*. Ausable valley. August.

Peridermium balsameum Pk.

Living leaves of balsam fir. Woods east of Brewster farm. August. This parasitic fungus discolors the affected leaves but they attain their usual size.

Peridermium elatinum (A. & S.) K. & S.

Living leaves of balsam fir. July. This fungus affects both branches and leaves. It causes an abnormal development of the branch attacked, increasing greatly the number of shoots and making a dense cluster commonly known as *crow's nest*. All the leaves on an affected branch show the presence of the fungus and attain only about half their usual size. Generally the attack is limited on a tree to a single branch and its branchlets, but the fungus is perennial and persists till the branch dies.

Peridermium decolorans Pk.

Living leaves of spruce trees. Top of Mt McIntyre. July and August. This was made a variety of *P. abietinum* A. & S. by Thumen, but I see no good reason for so doing.

Peridermium Engelmanni Thum.

On spruce cone scales. Rare. In thin woods southwest of North Elba post office. August. Only a few cones on a tree were affected.

Caeoma nitens *Schw.*

Living leaves of dewberry, *Rubus Canadensis*. Common. June. This parasitic fungus also attacks leaves of the blackberry and sometimes proves to be a great pest to the cultivator of these fruits.

PYRENOMYCETAE

PERISPORIACEAE

Dimerosporium Collinsii (*Schw.*) *Thum.*

Living leaves of Juneberry. Raybrook. A parasitic fungus which attacks the leaves, blackens them and causes their death. It also sometimes distorts the branches. It covers the lower surface of the leaf with its perithecia.

SPHAERIACEAE

Diatrype Stigma (*Hoffm.*) *Fr.*

Dead wood of deciduous trees. Common.

Xylaria corniformis *Fr.*

Decaying wood in woods. Raybrook. August and September.

Xylaria castorea *Berk.*

Decaying wood of sugar maple. Near Mountain View house.

Xylaria digitata (*L.*) *Grev.*

Prostrate trunks of deciduous trees. Wood's sap works. September.

Ustulina vulgaris *Tul.*

Decaying wood of deciduous trees. Common.

Hypoxyton fuscum (*Pers.*) *Fr.*

Dead trunks and branches of deciduous trees and shrubs, specially of alder. Common.

Hypoxyton cohaerens (*Pers.*) *Fr.*

Dead trunks and branches of beech. Common.

Hypoxyton Morsei *B. & C.*

Dead trunks and branches of alder. Valley of the Ausable.

Hypoxylon perforatum Schw.

Dead trunks of mountain maple. South Meadow.

Hypoxylon multiforme Fr.

Dead wood of yellow birch. Old Keene road.

Daldinia vernicosa (Schw.) C. & D.

Dead trunks of young standing deciduous trees. John Brown farm. It is very doubtful if this and *D. concentrica* (Bolt.) C. & D. are really distinct species. Connecting forms seem to occur.

Nummularia repanda (Fr.) Nits.

Dead trunks of American mountain ash. Near Newman. September.

HYPOCREACEAE

Hypomyces lateritius (Fr.) Tul.

On the hymenium of *Lactarius uvidus*. Valley of the Ausable.

Hypocrea rufa (Pers.) Fr.

Decaying wood of sugar maple. Raybrook. August.

Nectria cinnabarina (Tode) Fr.

Dead branches of deciduous trees. Valley of the Ausable. The conidial state, *Tubercularia vulgaris* Tode, grows in company with it.

Chilonectria Rosellinii (Carest.) Sacc.

Dead bark of balsam fir. Valley of the Ausable.

Claviceps purpurea (Fr.) Tul.

ERGOT. SPURRED RYE

Heads of rye. Wood farm. August. The affected grains become much enlarged, elongated and changed in color and texture.

DOTHIDEACEAE

Plowrightia morbosa (Schw.) Sacc.

Living branches of wild red cherry. Lake Placid. Freemans Home and Indian pass. This is a destructive parasitic fungus which produces unsightly black swellings or excrescences on the branches. These swell-

ings are commonly known as *black knot*. The disease soon kills the attacked branches and generally it continues its work till it kills the tree. The spores of the fungus may spread from the wild cherry trees to cultivated cherry and plum trees and produce the disease in them.

HYSTERIACEAE

Dichaena faginea (*Pers.*) *Fr.*

Bark of living beech trees. Very common.

Hypoderma nervisequum (*DC.*) *Fr.*

Living leaves of balsam fir. Woods east of Brewster farm.

DISCOMYCETAE

HELVELLACEAE

Gyromitra sphaerospora (*Pk.*) *Sacc.*

Decaying wood. Very rare. Adirondack lodge road and Indian pass trail. June and July. Not yet known to occur out of this state.

Gyromitra esculenta crispa *Pk.*

Groves of young coniferous trees. East of Brewster farm. June. The typical form usually occurs in pine groves or under or near pine trees. It was not seen in North Elba.

Helvella Infula *Schaeff.*

Decaying wood and ground in woods. Near Connery pond and Averyville.

Mitrula phalloides (*Bull.*) *Chev.*

Decaying leaves and other vegetable matter lying in water. Indian pass trail and woods southeast of Wood farm.

Mitrula vitellina irregularis (*Pk.*) *Sacc.*

IRREGULAR MITRULA

Damp mossy ground in woods. Near Newman. September. Edible. This differs from the European *M. vitellina* (Bres.) Sacc. in its much more irregular clubs of which it is scarcely possible to find two alike.

Leptoglossum luteum (*Pk.*) *Sacc.*

Mossy ground and much decayed wood. Raybrook and near Clear lake. August.

Spathularia clavata (*Schaeff.*) *Sacc.*

Among fallen leaves or on mossy ground. Common.

Spathularia rugosa *Pk.*

Under young coniferous trees. East of Brewster farm. August. It sometimes grows in arcs of circles.

Spathularia velutipes *C. & F.*

Ground and decaying wood in woods. Near Clear lake.

Cudonia circinans (*Pers.*) *Fr.*

Bare or mossy ground. Woods east of Brewster farm.

Cudonia lutea (*Pk.*) *Sacc.*

Prostrate mossy trunks of trees in woods. Near Newman.

Vibrissea Truncorum (*A. & S.*) *Fr.*

Decaying sticks and wood lying in water. Old Keene road and northern entrance to Indian pass. August.

V. Truncorum albipes *Pk.*

Decaying sticks and logs in quiet water. Clear lake. The variety differs from the type in having a whitish stem.

PEZIZACEAE

Rhizina inflata (*Schaeff.*) *Quel.*

Ground where fire has been. Valley of the Ausable. August.

Geopyxis vulcanalis (*Pk.*) *Sacc.*

Ground where fire has been. Wood farm. August.

Peziza badia *Pers.*

Ground in woods. Near Averyville. June.

Peziza odorata *Pk.*

Ground overrun by fire. Brewster farm. June.

Peziza vesiculosa *Bull.*

Manure about the barn of a lumber camp in woods east of Freemans Home. June.

Lachnea scutellata (*L.*) *Sow.*

Decaying wood in damp places. Common and beautiful.

Lachnea stercorea (*Pers.*) *Fr.*

Cow manure. Valley of the Ausable. August.

Lachnea scubalonta (*C. & G.*) *Sacc.*

Cow manure. Near Newman. September.

Helotium citrinum (*Hedw.*) *Fr.*

Decaying wood in woods and clearings. Common.

Mollisia cinerea (*Batsch*) *Karst.*

Damp decaying wood. Common.

Pezicula acericola *Pk.*

Trunks and branches of mountain maple. Valley of the Ausable August.

Chlorosplenium aeruginosum (*OEder*) *DeN.*

Decaying wood. Near Lake Placid. Mrs E. G. Britton.

Chlorosplenium aeruginascens (*Nyl.*) *Karst.*

Similar to the last in size, color and habitat. Near Lake Placid. Mrs Britton.

Dasyscypha Agassizii (*B. & C.*) *Sacc.*

Trunks and branches of balsam fir. Very common.

DERMATEACEAE

Tympanis conspersa *Fr.*

Dead trunks of alder. H. Brown farm. June.

Tympanis alnea (*Pers.*) *Fr.*

Dead trunks of alder. Old Keene road. June.

Tympanis laricina (*Fckl.*) *Sacc.*

Dead trunks and branches of tamarack and balsam fir. Near Newman and Indian pass trail. August and September.

BULGARIACEAE

Leotia lubrica (*Scop.*) *Pers.*

Mossy ground in woods. Valley of the Ausable.

Ombrophila albiceps *Pk.*

Decaying wood of deciduous trees. Near Newman. September.

PHACIDIACEAE

Celidium Stictarum (*DeN.*) *Tul.*

Apothecia of lungwort lichen, *Stictis pulmonaria*. Woods near Wood farm. The parasite blackens the disk of the apothecium.

GYMNOASCACEAE

Exoascus confusus *Atk.*

Fruit of choke cherry. Freemans Home. June. The fungus deforms the fruit and floral organs and prevents their proper development.

Exoascus unilateralis *Pk.*

Living leaves of choke cherry. Roadside between North Elba post office and Wood farm. June.

Exoascus Insititiae *Sadeb.*

Living leaves of wild red cherry. Newman and Freemans Home. June.

MYXOMYCETAE

PHYSARACEAE

Fuligo septica (*Lk.*) *Gmel.*

Various substances and variable in external color.

Craterium leucocephalum (*Pers.*) *Rost.*

Fallen leaves and other decaying vegetable matter. Near Newman.

Tilmadoche nutans (*Pers.*) *Rost.*

Prostrate trunks of trees and other substances. Wood farm.

DIDYMIACEAE

Didymium flavidum *Pk.*

Bark of dead balsam fir. Valley of the Ausable.

Didymium farinaceum *Schrad.*

Various substances. Valley of the Ausable.

Didymium eximium *Pk.*

Fallen leaves and other substances. Adirondack lodge. G. A. Rex.

STEMONITACEAE

Stemonitis ferruginea *Ehrh.*

Decaying wood in woods. Raybrook.

RETICULARIACEAE

Reticularia Lycoperdon *Bull.*

Decaying wood. Valley of the Ausable.

Siphoptychium Casparyi *Rost.*

Decaying wood. Lake Placid. Dr Rex.

ARCYRIACEAE

Arcyria punicea *Pers.*

Decaying vegetable matter. Raybrook.

Lycogala epidendrum *Buxb.*

Damp decaying wood. Common. The little globes have a beautiful pinkish red color when young and pulpy, but they become grayish brown with maturity.

Lycogala flavofuscum *Ehrenb.*

Trunks of trees. Wood farm. Much larger than the last.

TRICHIACEAE

Hemiarcyria clavata (*Pers.*) *Rost.*

Decaying wood and prostrate trunks. Common.

SPHAEROPSIDEAE

SPHAERIOIDACEAE

Phyllosticta limitata *Pk.*

Living leaves of apple. Near Mountain View house. August. This parasitic fungus produces small reddish brown orbicular spots on the leaves.

Septoria acerina *Pk.*

Living leaves of striped maple. Common. June and July.

Septoria Saccharini *E. & E.*

Living leaves of sugar maple. Common. August.

LEPTOSTROMACEAE

Leptothyrium Periclymeni (*Desm.*) *Sacc.*

Living leaves of American fly honeysuckle. Wood farm.

HYPHOMYCETAE

MUCEDINACEAE

Oidium destruens *Pk.*

Living leaves of black cherry. Freemans Home. June. A parasitic fungus that is very destructive to the leaves it attacks.

Ramularia Tulasnei *Sacc.*

Living leaves of strawberry. Common. June to August. This fungus is a pest to cultivators of the strawberry. It produces white purplish-margined spots on the leaves and destroys the vigor of the plant.

DEMATIACEAE

Cercospora Caulophylli *Pk.*

Living leaves of blue cohosh. Wood's sap works. August.

Cercospora caricina *E. & D.*

Living leaves of drooping wood sedge, *Carex arctata*. Little Cherry-patch pond. August.

STILBACEAE

Sporocybe sphaerophila (*Pk.*) *Sacc.*

Parasitic on black knot of wild red cherry. Head of Cascade lake and Indian pass. July.

Isariopsis alborosella (*Desm.*) *Sacc.*

Parasitic on mouse ear chickweed. Freemans Home. June.

SUMMARY

SEED-BEARING PLANTS

Spermatophyta		SPECIES	Spermatophyta—Continued		SPECIES
Ranunculaceae		17	Primulaceae		2
Berberidaceae		1	Oleaceae		2
Nymphaeaceae		3	Apocynaceae		1
Sarraceniaceae		1	Asclepiadaceae		1
Fumariaceae		3	Gentianaceae		1
Cruciferae		14	Hydrophyllaceae		1
Violaceae		8	Convolvulaceae		1
Caryophyllaceae		8	Scrophulariaceae		6
Portulacaceae		2	Lentibulaceae		2
Hypericaceae		4	Labiatae		11
Malvaceae		1	Plantaginaceae		2
Tiliaceae		1	Amaranthaceae		1
Gerauiaceae		4	Chenopodiaceae		1
Ilicineae		1	Polygonaceae		12
Sapindaceae		4	Thymeleaceae		1
Leguminosae		7	Loranthaceae		1
Rosaceae		38	Euphorbiaceae		1
Saxifragaceae		10	Urticaceae		4
Crassulaceae		1	Myricaceae		2
Droseraceae		1	Cupuliferae		7
Haloragaeae		3	Salicaceae		10
Onagraceae		8	Empetraceae		1
Cucurbitaceae		1	Coniferae		11
Umbelliferae		7	Orchidaceae		12
Araliaceae		2	Iridaceae		2
Cornaceae		3	Liliaceae		13
Caprifoliaceae		9	Juncaceae		9
Rubiaceae		6	Typhaceae		3
Compositae		46	Araceae		2
Lobeliaceae		1	Alismaceae		1
Campanulaceae		3	Naiadaceae		7
Ericaceae		19	Eriocaulaceae		1
Diapensiaceae		1	Cyperaceae		50
			Gramineae		40

SPORE-BEARING PLANTS

Pteridophyta		Bryophyta	
Equisetaceae	 3	Sphagnaceae	 10
Lycopodiaceae	 6	Andreaeaceae	 1
Filices	 19	Bryaceae	 138
Ophioglossaceae	 3	Jungermanniaceae	 35
Selaginellaceae	 1	Marchantiaceae	 1

Thallophyta		SPECIES	Thallophyta—Continued		SPECIES
Usneaceae	11		Hypocreaceae	5	
Parmeliaceae	17		Dothideaceae	1	
Umbilicariaceae	3		Hysteriaceae	2	
Peltigeraceae	12		Helvellaceae	12	
Pannariaceae	2		Pezizaceae	14	
Collemaceae	5		Dermateaceae	3	
Lecanoraceae	13		Bulgariaceae	2	
Cladoniaceae	14		Phacidiaceae	1	
Lecideaceae	14		Gymnoascaceae	3	
Opegraphaceae	1		Physaraceae	3	
Agaricaceae	234		Didymiaceae	3	
Polyporaceae	72		Stemonitaceae	1	
Hydnaceae	12		Reticulariaceae	2	
Thelephoraceae	14		Arcyriaceae	3	
Clavariaceae	14		Trichiaceae	1	
Tremellaceae	4		Sphaerioidaceae	3	
Lycoperdaceae	8		Leptostromaceae	1	
Ustilaginaceae	1		Mucedinaceae	2	
Uredinaceae	16		Dematiaceae	2	
Perisporiaceae	1		Stilbaceae	2	
Sphaeriaceae	12				

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